LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 181— BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 29 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORINx ..	16,132
21 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	16,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANa ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA. JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927		
x13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
31st ,,	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.
1928		
x10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
x31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xApproximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
30thNov.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.
2nd Dec	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
7th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	1 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	6898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cauada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23788. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	2 th Nov.	2nd Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2nd ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	15th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	31st ,,
Hankow Maru ..	17th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.

Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION

TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jhang	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,

Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety, THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum Insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,

Manager,

Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Hand Made Clothe. Apply to—Messrs. CH. KARUVAN & CO., Chowa, Cannanore. (N. Malabar).
A 573

WANTED.—A DAIRY EXPERT. having practical Dairy Experience. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Panchayati Gaooshalla Society, Shikarpur (Sind).
A R576

IMPORTANT FRENCH FIRM desire to secure, as their Sole Agents in Bombay and adjoining territory, a recognised accustomed to, and capable of, ing and negotiating Forward Indents Steel and Hardware, on an agency mission basis. Replies, clearly stating ate of commission expected (to be sive of all establishment and other es of prospective agency) together Bank references, should be sent to No. 2055, advt. Dept., "Bombay icle."
A 29576.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

WANTED—An experienced MECHANIC LINO-OPERATOR for East Africa. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2053, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 29556.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—INTERNAL AUDITORS with European qualifications. Starting Salary varying from 200 to 250 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to PANDIT ROOP NARAIN RAINA, General Assistant, The Peopes Bank of Northern India, Ltd., Lahore.
A 29579

WANTED.—MANAGERS and CASHIERS for a well-known import and export firm (Established 1911) for branches to be opened in the province of Bombay. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp for reply to No. 2051 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R548

WANTED.—A MAN to serve as a MILL SECRETARY and MANAGER, outside Bombay, i a B.A.,LL.B., 2 an experienced in high grade Government and Limited Company services or 3 an Accountant will be preferred. Desirers should apply with their previous experience. Date and place for personal interview at Bombay will be communicated. Start of Rs. 150/-. Apply Box No. 2056 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R575

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI CHEER YOU.

Kakomi Dosootis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours, samples of Kakomi Dosootis will be sent on application.
Price for size 36" x 37" As. 13 per yard.
Price for size 51" x 52" Rs. 1-2 per yard.

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one! but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
Unbleached Rs. 1-15 each.
Bleached Rs. 2-5 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI.

Kakomi Flannelette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited to Pyjama wear. Get a suit this winter and see the difference.
No. 1502 As. 15 per yard.
No. 1503 As. 11 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST STUFF GUARANTEED—"MAHARANEE" LADIES' SILK SARHEES natural fast Cream colour in washing and Embroidered with Silk Thread Alround and on four corners 5. 5 1/2, and 6 yds long 44 inches wide at Rs. 3/- per yard. LADIES' SILK JUMPERS ENGLISH FASHION different fast colours at Rs. 2/8/ TENNIS SILK MUFFLERS VERTICAL AND CHECKED different fast colours 50" x 10" at Rs. 2/-, 60" x10" at Rs. 2/4/0, 70" x 10" at Rs. 2/8/0 GENTS' SILK BANIANS SUPERIOR FRENCH NECK buttoned and buttonless White and Fast shades at Rs. 2/8/0 each post free TRAVELLING CANVASSERS WANTED. NEHAL CHAND AND CO., P. O. Box No. 10, Ludhiana.
T. 29497.

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BROACH MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

CHIEF OFFICER'S POST.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER for the municipal borough of Broach. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised university or qualified engineers. Monthly salary for the post is Rs. 175, with annual increments of Rs. 10, rising to Rs. 200; and Rs. 50 horse allowance, Applicants with special qualifications and experience may state the salary they would expect. Applications must reach the President before the 20th December, 1927.

M. S. THAKORE,
President, B. C. M.
29575

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 6th December, 1927, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Trs., & Agents.
29583

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES, VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRGIN MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216(2) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, at 12-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
For self and co-liquidator.
29570

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th November 1927 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny, Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before 30th November, 1927, for temporary appointments of Veterinary Overseers in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, pay Rs. 100-5-150 per month. Persons appointed are likely to be confirmed in about 8 to 10 months if during that period their work is found satisfactory. Only Veterinary Graduates need apply.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 28th November, 1927.
29584

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

GIRDERS FOR SUKKER BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1928, for the supply of 4 Girder Spans each 150 ft. required for Sukker Bridge. The approximate tonnage of girders is 692.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tenders for Girders for Sukker Bridge."
3. Tender Form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 50|- per set, which will not be refunded.
4. The work must be fabricated in India.
5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."
7. Simultaneous tenders are also being invited abroad through the Director General, India Store Department, London.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 21st November, 1927.
29548

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the trust property and credits of JAMNAGIR NITIAGIR alias JAMNAGIRJI NITYAGIRJI GOSAI, the deceased husband of the Petitioner but standing in the name of Bhagwangirji Jethigirji Gosai, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Law student ... Deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of Jamnagir Nitiagir alias Jamnagirji Nityagirji Gosai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Banganga, Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 23rd day of November, 1927.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29586

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMNAGIR, NITIAGIR alias JAMNAGIRJI NITYAGIRJI GOSAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor. ..... Deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Banganga, Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of November, 1927.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29585

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN DEOLALI AND NASIK.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AT DEOLALI AND NASIK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 791 of 1923 (Gulbai v/s. Cowasjee), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on their respective premises:—

(Lot No. 1):—On SUNDAY the 18th Proximo at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Deolali.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Balatgaon in Deolali (Nasik District) bearing Collector's Survey No. 39 Pot No. 2, admeasuring about 3 acres 3 1/2 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 8/12/0

(Lot No. 2)—On the same day at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises at Nasik.

All that piece of vacant land with a well thereon, situate in Nasik in the Nasik District, bearing Collector's Survey No. 107, Pot No. 1, admeasuring about 11 acres, 27 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 14/6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KURLA.

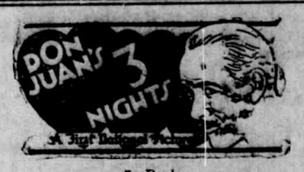
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2161 of 1926 (Habibullakhan vs. Allikhan), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or two chawls standing thereon situate at Mauze Coorla, Zilla Thana near Kumbhar Bhatti admeasuring about 961 square yards bearing survey No. 231, Fami Nos. 2 and 3 forming part of two acres and eleven Gunthas and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under Street Nos. 107 and 108. The land being not surveyed under Records of Rights and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Vastao Rodrigues and Malak Shaik Saya, on the South by a public road which meets Bombay-Agra Road on the East by the property of Mahomed Esmail Moulvi, on the West by the property of Selarao bin Bahdur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.



7 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE ONE and ONLY
REGINALD DENNY
in the
UNIVERSAL SPECIAL JEWEL
THE
CHEERFUL FRAUD
Shown during this week at the
UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road)

NEXT WEEK
LAURA LA PLANTE
in the
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL
THE CAT AND THE CANARY.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat and others the first and the second contributory mortgagees Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of Bai Memabai wife of Oomer Haji Joosab and Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed, Trustees of the will of the late, Salleh Mahomed Haji Nathoo and in their individual capacity as beneficiaries under the said will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Contributory Mortgage dated the 26th day of November 1926 and made between the said Bai Memabai wife of Oomer Haji Joosub and Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed of the first part and the said Bai Memabai wife of Oomer Haji Joosab and Rahim Saleh Mahomed in their individual capacity of the 2nd part, Ratanshaw Pochaji Batliboi (since deceased) and Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat of the third part and the said Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat and Meherbai Jehangir Bamboat of the 4th part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Revenue under New Survey No. 1323 and under Cadastral City Survey No. 1154 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1024 and Street Nos. 105—107 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jan Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of the late Mopla Moosa and are now occupied by the mortgagors and their tenents.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED 3 POINTS HIGHER—MARKET ACTS HEAVY—UNCERTAIN TEXTILE OUTLOOK—FUTURES CLOSED 14 TO 20 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 26.

The New York futures market opened 3 points higher but ruled quiet on long liquidation and some hedge selling. Prices gradually gave way and closed at a decline of 14 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 19.75c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 18 to 19 points. Middling spot prices were loweres by 13 points to 19.38c.

After decline of over 5 cents per lb. the cotton market still continues to sag. The unfavourable outlook of the textile trade in America has drawn the attention of the investors. The crop is said to have passed without any damage by frost. Receipts continue on a fairly large scale, showing a gradual rise in the stocks of interior towns and ports. South is offering cotton on all advances. There is absence of outside speculation. The combined effect of these various causes, is responsible for the present low level of values. However, we have always found the weakest market at the lowest price and we think we are passing through a similar state at present, and hope before long it will be realized, that, those who unload their holdings at present, will have missed the market to buy if not at the lowest, or near the low level.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 26th instant:—

January highest 19.55 (at the opening) lowest 19.32 (at the close).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Market reflects overbought speculative position, and uncertain manufacturing outlook."

Gann's cable:—

"Quick rally to follow. Buy at present prices and on further decline."

Reuter:—"Market very weak on general cotton influenced by unfavourable spot trad and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1827-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 26-11-27	5030000	6755000
,, Yesterday do	77000	92000
Exports to date do	2927000	3886000
Stock at Ports 25-11-27	2580000	2823000
,, Interior Towns do	1307000	1455000
,, Liverpool 25-11-27	976000	9470000
Visible Supply 25-11-27	6068000	6427000
Quantity in Sight do	8321000	9801000

LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Nov. 28.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jecoab	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Appolo	,,	0 11 6
KHADI.		
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 ins.		Per lb.
Standard	,,	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	1 0 0
,, 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kalianardas	,,	0 15 9
Dada Sahib	,,	0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202 5303		Per lb.
Rachael Mill	,,	1 0 3
Hindustan	,,	1 0 0
David	,,	1 0 3
Appllo	,,	1 0 0
Moon	,,	1 0 0
Long Cloth + Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 6
Gold Mohur	,,	0 15 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/42 In.		Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Appollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 0
Sundri Brand	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 0
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 0
Jepad.		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 9
		Rs. a. p.
Dhooties 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jecob	,,	0 15 0
Man Mill	,,	015 6

LIVERPOOL.

UNDERTONE HEALTHY—ABSENCE OF SUPPORT FROM AMERICA—SALES 7,000—FUTURES 3 TO 6 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 5 points. Scattered liquidation caused further weakness but prices again improved. The close was steady at a decline of 9 to 6 points. Spot prices declined 1 point to 11.13d. per lb. and ready sales were 7,000 bales.

The Empire futures declined 8 to 10 points while the Egyptian futures closed 24 points lower.

The market displays a healthy undertone, but absence of support from American markets is checking improvement.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 26th instant:—

December tenders ebought by tenderers

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 26th inst:—

Market depressed by unfavourable reports of textiles America.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received from their Liverpool friends the following telegraphic advices under date 26th November 1927:—

With the liquidation of December New York "longs" the market is in a sounder position. As usual at this time of the year the trade reports are not encouraging, but, it is expected with the turn of the year there will be better feeling in the dry goods market.

The interior stocks disprove the "Bear" theory of a huge speculative hoarding of spot cotton. We expect a gradual improvement in prices and favour purchases on present prices.

American Cotton Statistics:—

	1927-28 25/11/27	1926-27 25/11/26
Quantity in Sight ...	8321000	9801000
Receipts to date	4953000	6663000
Exports to date	2896000	3821000
Stock at Ports	2580000	2823000
Stock Interior Towns	1307000	1455000

American Mills Takings 2,798,000 bales.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 5,736,000. From New York.—"Inspite of December notices stopped, market weak on bulls liquidation."

Failure market respond small ginnings prompt stoppage large December delivery causing liquidation by tired longs, demand confined to scale down trade fixing."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

		Bales.
Total in Sight		8,321,000
Egyptian Cotton Visibie Supply		528,0000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply		100,000
American Cotton Visible Supply		6,068,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply		314,000
Total Sales		44,860
East Indian Cotton Sales		1,500
East Indian Cotton Stock		18,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded		2,500
East Indian Cotton Actual Export		200
East Indian Cotton Imports		3,000
American Cotton Afloat		95,000
East Indian Cottan Afloat		7,000
Total Afloat		172,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton		437,000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay. Nov. 28.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/8, Highest 49/12. Lowest 49/4, Closing 49/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/5/9, Closing 4/5/9.

Groundnut Seeds Deliverav February Opening 56/4, Lowest 55/15, Closing 56/2.

1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	14 0
Check Grey Dril +lbs. 5.			
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3	14 0
Swan Finley	,,	3	12 0
Century	,,	4	4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4	4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	5 0
Great 697 1/2	,,	6	2 0
Black Check.			
5800 Sholapur z	,,	10	0 0
58000 Kurla	,,	7	12 0
Gabrun No. 5124.			
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7	13 0
Hindustan	,,	7	13 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	0 0
Salita.			
Textile	Per lb.	15	6 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	15	6 0
Stripped Sadies Yards 12			
777 Crescent	Per Piece	2	5 0
Appolo David	,,	2	5 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.			
Kanta	Per lb.	1	2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1	2 0
Tata	,,	1	2 0
Framji	,,	1	2 0
Dhoti Fita Chirma	Yards 5 to 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	1	0 6
Moon	,,	1	0 6
Maher	,,	1	0 6
Simplex	,,	1	0 6
Remarks:—			

BOMBAY

Narrow trading. Bulls feeling uneasy. Closed quiet but steady.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Following a further fall of 20 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 386, for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 385/8 on scattered selling. At this level some support by bulls caused a hardening effect and prices improved to Rs. 387/8. Thereafter the market ruled quiet and fluctuated within a small range and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	386	387/8	385/8	386/8
Oomra D/J.	349/8	349/8	348/8	348/8
Oomra Mar.	352	352/2	352	352
Bengal D/J.	314	314/8	314	314
Bengal Mar.	318	318/8	318	318

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Liverpool opened 14 points lower. The local market opened quieta and declined to Rs. 385/8 for Broach A/M. delivery, but recovered towards 6-30 p.m. when quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M.	386	368/8	385/8	286/8
Oomra D/J.				349/8
Oomra Mar.				353/8
Bengal D/J.				314/8
Bengal Mar.				319/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 28
February	246.60 —1.00
May	251.80 —1.50

Recently the business in the local market has narrowed to such an extent that jobbers are quoting the lowest minimum range of Re.1/8 per cdy. between buying and selling prices. Such a low difference was unknown in the local market and it appears that jobbers are satisfied with a profit of Re. 1/8.

The local market is facing probably a serious situation as several operators have committed to the bull side on scientific forecasts and in anticipation of a rally in the values of American Cotton. A moderate rally will be welcomed particularly at a time when operators are carrying a huge load of paper contracts. In case if American markets do not improve in the immediate futures, we are afraid, with a change in sentiment, there will be heavy bombardment of selling orders resulting into sudden and heavy collapses. Despite our expectation of steadier American markets, we do not see wisdom in adding to purchases in the local market at the moment, as any improvement on the other side, will induce heavy long liquidation and hedge selling.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 24th Nov.	2,18,098
Same time last season	1,14,040

Exports from 1st Sept. to 24th Nov. nil

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	8,064	217
Continent	82,131	52,683
China	3,600	7,713
Japan	71,299	31,745
Coast Ports z	4,759	2,749
U. S. A.	....	1
Total	1,69,853	95,108

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 24th Nov. 1927	22,097
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 24th Nov. 1927	225,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th Nov. 1927	243,029

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay. Nov. 28.

	Bales.
Saturday's Receipts	11,204
Saturday's Exports	2,139
Receipts from 1st Sept.	238,554
Receipts same time last year	127,014
Exports from 1st Sept.	154.898
Exports same time last year	100.754
Stock of Cotton on 24th November	243.029
Stock same time last year	186,358

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 28

Bengal 313 D/J.
Bengal 317 March
Broach 386 A/M.
Oomra 348 D/J.
Oomra 352 March

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	331	325	318	310
S. P.	326	323	316	308
Oomra No. 3	365	355	345	
Central Pro.	380	373	363	
Central Pro. No. 2		371	364	354
Khandesh		358	348	338

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 28

100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Deral 330
100 Phoenix Mill Parbhani 386
100 Forbes & Co. Wun 373
100 Arjan Khimjee Dhamangaon 368
100 Wardhman Bros. Bijapur 368
100 E. Spinner & Co. Khamgaon 367
100 Langli & Co. Bengal 290
100 Langli & Co. Bengal 314
100 Forbes & Co. Arvi 365
100 Currimbhai Comptah 405
100 Currimbhai Rudchi 400
100 Navinchand Damji Khandesh 348
100 Arjan Khimjee Anjangaon 360

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.'S

Bombay, Nov. 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales. 26-11-27	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	18,818	19,239 11,393
Central India	295	9,053 7,630
Barsi and Nagar	678	12,982 3,340
Hyderabad-Gaorani	34	3,351 166
Bear	3,199	61,302 16,258
Central Provinces	1,436	15,512 1,018
Total Oomras	7,460	1,21,449 39,805
Dholera	11	14,791 3,029
No.-W. Provinces	2,968	39,030 10,836
Rajputana	141	6,593 5,709
Sind-Punjab	570	15,541 4,247
Broach		2,444 134
Coompta & Dhawar	51	2,393 6,193
Westerns-Northerns		2,735 6,950
Cocoanada		202
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,052 4,436
Persian		2,386 2,175
American		18,590 27,783
Egyptian and African		6,188 15,510
Comil,al Burma & other sorts		2 5
Total	11,204	2,38,554 1,27,014

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales. 26-11-27	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,949	90,195 52,901
Japan & China	300	74,899 39,458
Coast Ports		4,759 2,749
Up-country by Rail		22,097 25,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,152 5,094
Total	2,249	1,95,102 1,25.713

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 28

	Delivery Contract. Ready Mill Terms	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine MG.	340		
Bengal Fine GM.	330	+7	+7
Bengal FG. MG.	320		
Sndh-Punjab Fine MG.	330		
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	320		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	375		
Nagpur Fine MG.	375	+18/9+17	
Yeotmal Fine MG.	368/70		
Arvi Fine MG.	368/70+11+8/9		
Amraoti Fine MG.	360		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	355/58	+1/2 —2/3	
Mulkapur Fine MG.	352/53		
Khandesh Fine MG.	352/53	—4/5 —7	
Muthia Fine MG.	345/48	—5 —10	
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	380		
Purna Average Quality	360		
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	362/65		
Indore/Ujjain	365/70		
Burwah Sanavad		March	
Broach Fine MG.		+13/4	
Broach FG. MG.			
Westerns Good MG.	375		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG.	425		
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	405		
Compta FG. MG	405		
Dhollera FG. MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.			

Delivery Contract quotations are based on the Dec./January Hedge Contract prices.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay. Nov. 28.

	Ry. Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheats white 70-30	7 9 0
Wheats white Delhi January	7 9 6
Wheats white April/May	7 9 6
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10 11 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat	11 12 0
Gingellyseed bold-white	13 5 0
Poppyseed white	16 14 0
Castorseed	4 6 0
Cottonseed Dec/Jan.	4 6 0
Groundnuts Dec/Jan.	4 5 0
Mowraseed	7 13 0
	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	24 0 0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	27 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay. Nov. 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 26th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	14,024
Linseed	1.724
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	15
Gingellyseeds	5,637
Groundnuts	19,109
Castorseed	5,077
Rice	2,138
Myrabollams	2,138
Cottonseed	3,500
Gram	3,500
Joowar	1,103
Barley	47
Bajree	926
Coal	413 tons

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY).

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28th November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 30.015 inches (.040 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m.) (previous day) 29.887 inches (.024 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.007.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees (3.0 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.9 degrees (2.9 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 45 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky sloudy—10) 2.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

EARLY RISE FOLLOWED BY LIQUIDATION

TATA IRON NATURAL REACTION

Bombay. Nov. 28.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady with prices unchanged to Rs. 2/8 higher with a steady tone. There was absence of sellers and with the increasing enquiry for January settlement prices registered a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. At the advance, prominent brokers were offering freely and the market ruled quiet with some reaction in the values.

TATA IRON AND STEEL.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares opened firm with heavy short covering and professional buying. Prices recorded a sharp rise which induced long liquidation. Holders of these shares were also inclined to take advantage of the rise and were reported selling a portion of their actual holdings. This section of the market is highly manipulated and while we believe it impossible to maintain rapid and continuous rise without natural reactions, we still think it risky to sell short.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Hydro Shares improved to Rs. 1140 but declined on long liquidation and closed at 1126-4. Indian cements also induced sellers at the rise and closed quiet. Bundis were quiet. Tramways improved to Rs. 152-8 but closed quiet. B. B. Petrols were easy. Shipping shares were also offered at the advance.

SECURITIES.

Government Securities ruled quiet with a limited business.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m 84
Baroda (100|0) p.c. 96|4
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 53/8.
Imperial (100) 1427-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c 355
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 40 38-4
Central India Mining (10) 26
India Cement 350 (O) 266|12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 850
Katni Cement (40) (0) 250
Punjab Cement (D) 15.
Punjab Cement (O) 12/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 50-12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 912-8
Centrol Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 84-8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 pc 850.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 149|6 xd.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) p.c. 70/8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec (O) 1126|4
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 896-4
Tata Power (O) (1,000) 610
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 22).
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Moffussil (400) Rs 120
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7-4
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 991/4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 537-8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 497-8
Century (100) 492-8
Crescent (100) 213-12
Colaba Mills 155
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 £. Paid) 1-1
Edward Sassoon (100) 127-8
Fazulbhoy Mill 971|4
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 31-4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokak Mills 142/8
Indupic Maiman (100) 376|4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 271-4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil 313-12
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 122-8
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143|12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 332-8
Pabney Mills 200, 311-8
Pearls Mill 200, 630
173 Simplex 73, 203-12
Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 542-8
Phoenix (100) 38|12
Simplex (100) 108-12
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1/2 83.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8200
Sir Barucha Mill s(100) 29
Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 537-8
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 46-8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3200
Vishnu Cotton M. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 347-8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 803-12
B. Burma T. Corporation (80 paid XD 301-4
Bombay Steam (O) (250-(250) 250
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5-6
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9-2
Empire of India Life (500|10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 20-8
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2125 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2200.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam (15) 19-12
Tata 1st Preferance 139
Tata Constitutions (30) 64.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 92-12
Tata Iron (O) (75) 73-4
Tata Iron Def. (80) 260

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 2,18,68,000	,, 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

SUGGESTIONS FROM PUBLIC INVITED

The Secretary of Independent Municipal Party, Ahmedabad writes:—

The Independent Municipal Party is now framing its programme of work and the first draft will be discussed at a meeting to be held on Friday the 25th Nov. 1927. The party invites suggestions from the public regarding improvements and reforms which would be desirable for this Municipal Board to carry out. The party will be thankful to members of the public who allow the party the benefit of their views on the following and other questions connected with the administration of the Municipality.

(I.) Education.

(II.) Housing. (a) Building of Sanitary dwellings for the poor classes. (b) Improvement of condition in existing chawls. (c) Demolition of dwellings unfit for human habitation. (d) Amendment of Building Bye-laws. (e) Public Lodges.

(III.) Sanitation. (a) Removal and disposal of Refuse. (b) Provision of adequate number of latrines and urinals and Conservancy. (c) Sullage removal and Drainage. (d) Offensive Trade and Public Nuisances.

E. G. Stables, cattle-sheds, smoke-nuisance, washing and Dying waste etc.

(IV.) Food. (a) Adulteration. (b) Unwholesome articles. (c) Milk supply. (d) Public Boarding and Refreshment Houses.

(V.) Water supply.

(VI.) Medical Relief and Vaccination.

(VII.) Roads etc. (a) Traffic, Roads, Streets etc. (b) Dust Nuisance. (c) Storm water Drainage.

(VIII.) Public conveniences. (a) Water Taps. (b) Bathing and Washing facilities.

(IX.) Public Recreation and Amusements. (a) Open spaces, gardens and parks etc. (b) Places for public amusements.

(X.) Statistics and Registration.

(XI.) Investigated e.g. Causes of high mortality.

(XII.) Special problems relating to (a) Infants, e.g., Maternity homes, midwives, etc. (b) Children, e.g., special latrines. (c) Women e.g. special urinals.

(XIII.) Municipal administration and procedure.

(XIV.) Municipal Finance.

OSMANIA ORPHANAGE AND SCHOOL

ANNUALGATHERING

Mr. R. G. Gordon, Collector of Nasik presided over the third annual gathering of the Osmania Madrasa at Yeola. It was largely attended by the people of the town both Muslims and Hindus including amongst them the Mamlatdar, the Sub-Judge and the other delegates from Ahmednagar, Nasik, Nandgaon and the adjoining places.

The proceeding began with the recitation from the Holy Quaran. A pathetic poem in Urdu was sung by the orphans appealing the public for help.

Mr. Munshi Abdul Haque the General Secretary of the Osmania Madrasa read the last year's report, the outstanding features of the report being the provision of education for Muslim children, maintenance of orphans in the night Anglo Urdu School.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president emphasized the need for spreading education among the Muslims who are poor. He advised them to save something from their earning and from societies such as the labourers in England have done and are confronting the other parties. He regretted very much when he saw that among the Muslim population of Malegaon he hardly could find out any educated Muslim. He further promised that he would consult the prominent gentlemen in the District and help the cause of Education.

SCHOOL BOARD CLERKS

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS

The Director of Information writes:—

It has been represented to Government that the disbursements from the Primary Education Fund at the disposal of a School Board constituted under the Primary Education Rules are likely to be on a far greater scale than those from the general section of the District Local Board itself. Moreover, the account transactions in connection with the Primary Education of a District Local Board are likely to be of a somewhat complicated nature at any rate, during the first few years of the establishment of the Fund. Government have therefore considered it necessary that the Accountants of the School Boards should not only possess an adequate departmental knowledge of the machinery of Primary Education but should also be required to pass a qualifying test similar to that prescribed for Local Fund Accountants. Moreover, there should be at least two clerks in each School Board office who should possess the qualifications similar to those of Accountants Clerks in the District Local Board Offices. As the nature of the work of the School Board is not, however, identical with the work of the District Local Board, Government have prescribed some modifications in the subjects for the examination of candidates for the posts of Accountants and accounts clerks of the Schol Boards of District Local Boards.

EXAMINATION OPEN TO ALL.

The examination qualifying for appointment as Accounts Clerks will be open to all persons who have passed the Matriculation, School Leaving Examination, or any equivalent examination and to such members of the office of the School Board of the District Local Board as have been recommended by the Chairman of the School Board, while the examination of Accountants will be open to all employees in the office of the School Board who have put in a service of at least five years in any of the offices of the Educational Department or in the School Board Office and have already passed the examination prescribed for the accounts clerks of School Boards. The passing of these examinations wil be held as qualifying for appointments of Accounts Clerks on the scale of Rs. 45-82-00 or of Accountants of School Boards but there will be no guarantee that those who have passed the examinations will necessarily be provided with such appointments.

Additional particulars can be obtained from the Collectors of the Districts concerned or from the Secretary, Permanent Committee for Departmental Examination.

DARWIN'S HOME.

APPEAL TO PRESERVE IT AS NATIONAL SHRIME

In his presidential address to the British Association, Sir Arthur Keith made an appeal for a fund to purchase Darwin's home at Downe in Kent, where he did most of his work, so that it might be preserved for the nation. The appeal has met with a prompt response, we are informed by the London correspondent of "The Journal of the American Medical Association" (Chicago). We read.

"Mr. George Buckston Browne, a retired surgeon, on reading the appeal, at once telegraphed to Sir Arthur, offering to make himself wholly responsible for the gift. His motive was to allow future generations to see Darwin's home, which, with its estate, might otherwise pass into the hands of builders. The cost, with some endowment fund, is estimated at from Dol. 60,000 to Dol. 75,000. Mr. Browne has made it acondition that no other contributor is to be asked to share the cost with him. He was admitted to the membership of the College of Surgeons in 1874, and for fourteen years acted as assistant to Sir Henry Thompson. He is an antiquarian and an enthusiastic collector. In offering to buy Downe House and to establish a fund for its perpetual upkeep, he is giving expression to his profound admiration for the work of the great naturalist. He considers that the house in which evolution was cradled should be as reverently preserved as Shakespeare's birthplace. He desires that the house should be restored as nearly as possible to its condition when Darwin lived there. When the house and garden have been restored, he would wish them to be opened, without charge, to visitors, who could then be shown Darwin's study, laboratory and living-rooms much as when he left them. He also expresst the wish that some physician of slender means and good record should be appointed the custodian. Sir Arthur Keith has suggested that out of the endowment fund, money should be spared for a prize to be given every second year for the best contribution to biologic knowledge. Downe House is the property of Darwin's son, Prof. Francis Darwin, and is now used as a school for girls."

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT,

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s).

Calcutta, Nov. 23.

Heavy Goods.—Business has been of a general character but small in volume, and rates are practically unchanged for the near deliveries. Enquiry for goods further far forward positions has been mainly for Sacks, Packs, and B. Twills, of which the price of Sacks only shows any advance on last week's rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags for 15th December at Rs. 41-0-0. D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 41-0-0. D. W. Flour Bags for November/December at Rs. 56-0-0; B. Twills for Ready aLnd November at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0 for December at Rs. 47-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags 6X8) (2-1/2 lbs.) for November at Rs. 55-8-0; Liverpool Twills (41-1/2X34 hd.) for January at Rs. 54-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar bags for November at Rs. 57-4-- to Rs. 57-8-0, for December at Rs. 58-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 56-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3.1/4 lbs.) for December at Rs. 74-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 69-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready and November at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for December at Rs. 47-0-0. Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 53-0-0, for January at Rs. 53-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August-September at Rs. 46-8-0, for October at Rs. 46-0-0; Woolpacks for April/July and May/June at Rs. 2-5-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2 6-0 to Rs. 2.6-3 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Light Cees for February at Rs 43-8-0. Reay Cees for November at Rs. 49-0-0, for April/June and July/September at Rs. 46-0-0. for October/December at Rs. 45-8-0; A. Twills for December at Rs. 55-8-0, for January at Rs. 55-0-0; A. Twills (Safety Sewn) for December at Rs. 58-8-0, for April at Rs. 57-0-0.

For the Up Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 47-0-0; for December at Rs. 47-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 45-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twlls for November at Rs. 53-0-0, for April/September at Rs. 52-0-0, for July/December at Rs. 51-4-0.

Hessians.—The market has been very steady. with prices for forwahd deliveries showing some improvement, but at the advance, business has largely been confined to the bazaar, with shippers holding off for a return to the lower rates ruling last week. Interest in the near position has not been so keen, and has been restricted to covering business fr November shipment.

EUROPEAN GIRLMURDERED

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Johannesburg.—The population has been very much shocked by the brutal murder of Irene Kanthack, daughter of a distinguished Liverpool engineer. The girl has been missing since 24th November. Her body was found in the bushes near the Zoo and showed traces of terrible struggle. Two natives who were seen near the spot on the night of the girl's disappearance have been arrested. It is surmised that the girl was hurrying home to escape from a storm when she was attacked carried to a neighbouring plantation and murdered. The motive of the crime does not appear to have been robbery, since her wrist watch has not been removed. Her body was ultimately found by a Boy Scout, after low-flying aeroplane had been mainly employed to scan the plantations.—Reuter's Special.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party returned from Kapurthala on Sunday.—A.P.

The Agricultural Commission left Patna for Dehra Dun on Sunday.—A.P.

RESURGENT TURKEY.

HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA'S MEMORABLE SPEECH.

III.

The following is a summary of the third part of Mustafa Kemal Pasha's speech delivered on the 18th of October:—

In to-day's speech Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha referred to the negotiations between him and Saleh Pasha who was representing the Stamboul Government. He said that while these discussions continued some fresh troubles arose. In Siwas the reactionaries captured the telegraph office and sent several messages to the Sultan, opposing the views of the Nationalists. Besides this the reactionaries resorted to armed opposition. In the north-western parts of Anatolia a movement was started in the name of the Sultan to oppose the Nationalists. But the Kemalist forces succeeded in overcoming all these difficulties and inflicting severe punishment on the reactionaries.

A settlement was now arrived at and it was decided that Parliament should meet in Stamboul and support the Nationalist movement. The Ghazi Pasha on his part decided to make Eskishehar the centre of the Constituent Assembly. It was also decided that once these preparations were complete, a Congress should be held to consider the situation, and if the Government entered into any treaty which would be insulting to the nation then this Congress should oppose the Government. It was further decided, to fight with the French troops who had entered Atna, after the British forces had left that place.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA.

At this stage Kemal Pasha described at length, the foul deeds of the "Union of the Friends of England", and proved that this body was merely a tool in the hands of the Allies and was shamelessly supporting any and every proposal of the Allies, without even thinking what effect it would have on the nation as a whole. "But", said the Ghazi, "we succeeded in overcoming all these difficulties, and putting down our enemies. We further proved that the pernicious propaganda that it was not possible for the Christians to lead a peaceful life in Turkey was entirely false and groundless.

On 27th September 1919, the headquarters of the Nationalist Assembly were shifted from Siwas to Angora. This change was due to a desire on the part of the Nationalists to be as near to the Greek frontier as possible. The Allies asked Jemal Pasha to remove the Turkish forces that were facing the Greek forces, but he could not comply with their desire.

When Parliament met in Stamboul, Jemal Pasha, the War Minister, declared that the Allies wanted that he and his colleagues in the War Ministry should resign. Kemal Pasha was opposed to this unnecessary interference of the Allies in the internal matters of the country. But Kemal Pasha and his party in spite of their efforts did not succeed, and the War Ministry had to resign. These resignations were followed by that of Ali Reza Pasha. Once more the Kemalists tried to establish a Ministry that would support the Nationalist movement, but they did not succeed. It was Saleh Pasha who now came to power. But the Nationalists knew very well that he would not be able to carry long, and would be soon succeeded by Damad Farid Pasha.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Now there was a division among the members of the Parliament. The Allies threatened those who favoured the Nationalists with arrests and imprisonment. Kemal Pasha was ready to reply them by arresting the officers of the Allies. Still he advised the Turkish M.P.'s to leave Stamboul and proceed to Angora. But they did not take the warning seriously and were arrested. This meant the final dissolution of the Parliament. This important occurrence coincided with the entry of the Allies into Constantinople.

Once more matters were complicated. It was a difficult problem to face the Allies. Kemal Pasha as a first step issued statements throughout Turkey and the Continent declaring a War of Independence. In the statement issued in Turkey he said: "Almighty is on our side in the holy war of Independence that we have declared."

SOME REACTIONARY LEADERS.

Once more there was a reference to Rafat Pasha. Kemal Pasha had ordered Rafat Pasha to put matters right in the province of Azmeer. But instead of this he went to Balbiker and from there proceeded to Brussels and Constantinople. He undertook this tour without even letting his officers know. This and even to this day Ghazi Kemal Pasha did not know why he undertook this tour excepting that he did so under French orders.

One more the tale of treachery was revealed by the Pasha's reading of some letters. These letters were written by Saced Minla, President of the "Union of Friends of England" to the English Missionary. These letters proved that Nuruddin Bey, the Chief Officer of Constantinople Police, was actually helping British spies.

Another opponent of Kemal Pasha was Kazim Kara Beker Pasha. He did not like the idea of shifting the headquarters of the Nationalists from Siwas to Angora. Not only that. He held that after the dissolution of the Parliament the Constituent Assembly also should be dissolved. But Kemal Pasha did not mind his opposition and declared that as a reply to the arrest of the Turkish M.P.'s officers of the Allies should be arrested by the Nationalists.

Another person to whom Kemal Pasha referred was Jelaluddin Arif Bey, President of the Parliament. It has been said that Kemal Pasha wanted to hold the session of Parliament in Angora. He also wanted that Parliament should have some extraordinary powers as this session was to be an extraordinary sesrion. Arif Bey was opposed to this view. He held that the Angora session was to be a continuation of the Stamboul session, and as such he himself should preside over it. And when he come over to Angora he wanted to have all the privileges that he enjoyed in Constantinople and to be treated in the same manner as he was at Constantinople. But to his great disappointment he found that here in Angora both the President and the ordinary M.P.'s were placed on the same footing.

(To be continued.)

INDIA NFARMERS AND PEASANTS FEDERATION

Mr. Ramrai Mohanrai Munshi writes:—

We had made representations to the Government in the interests of the agriculturists of Gujarat affected by the floods for measures of permanent Relief.

CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

Our representations included five concrete proposals: (1) A Loan of three crores to meet with great need for House-reconstruction, (2) Remission of Assessment, (3) Freeing of Land rendered uncultivable by floods from revenue charges, (4) Grant of substitute lands to such agriculturists whose lands were completely ruined by floods from Government Padtar, (5) Emergency Instructions for the guidance of Officers and public for such calamities.

In connection with all these proposals, etc., we have received information as follows:—

(1) A total Loan amount of about Rs. 143 lacs which is more liberal than Nadiad proposal of 100 lacs.

(2)) Remission etc.:—Any holder proving individual case of failure of crops may have his case considered under the rules for Local calamities.

(3) Freeing of land rendered waste and unfit for cultivation. Such agriculturists may make applications about this grievance to Local District Officers and their individual cases may be considered on their merits.

(4) Substitute Lands:—Any person desiring land as a substitute.

We beg to express our appreciation of the Government to meet our demands in the best manner if possible could under Loan Rules. The agriculturists will perceive that these concessions are very advantageous to them and we are grateful to God for His grace in obtaining these advantages for cultivators which we have been praying for in all our representation.

PEOPLES OF INDIAN STATES

AN APPEAL TO WORKERS.

The Secretaries, Indian States Peoples' Conference, have addressed the following appeal to the workers of Indian States:—

We address these few lines to you as one who is interested in the welfare of the people of the Indian States.

You are no doubt aware that the relations between the Indian States and the Government of India are being examined at the present time. Both the Chamber of Princes and the Political Department are interesting themselves in this matter. Enquiries and consultations between the parties concerned are going on, Signs are not wanting to show that the position of the States is going to be defined and determined in the near future.

On the other hand, the different political parties are preparing their schemes of Swaraj. The Commonwealth of India Bill makes no mention in it of the position of the Indian States. The other schemes are on the anvil. The Congress is likely to adopt a scheme at the Madras Congress. The Government, it seems, is also ready with its own proposals, and it is an open secret that the Chamber of Princes has not lagged behind in offering its own.

Discussions are going on in the Press both in India and England respecting the position the Indian States should occupy in the future Constitution of India. Some of these ignore the people of the States altogether from their schemes. Some others assert that the subjects of the Princes are content with the administration they enjoy and have no ambitions to move out of the old groove.

It is almost forgotten in the recent developments that there is a Prince of Denmark in the play of Hamlet. There exist on the soil of India something that is known as the people of the Indian States. It is they who have the right to be most consulted in the determination of their fates.

There is no wonder that we are not consulted. It is easy to understand why we are neglected. We have not yet stirred from our apathy. We have not begun to discuss problems that are vital to our well-being. We have not thought fit to meet together, to formulate our demands and requirements to focus the attention of the public and the authorities on our decisions. We have not decided to organise ourselves in public Associations, State Conferences, Group Conferences and a live Central Body. We have no Press at our command exclusively devoted to the rousing of public consciousness amongst the people of Indian States. We do not possess the services of a band of missionaries who have dedicated their lives to the cause of the people of the Indian States. Where, then, is the wonder why the authorities have given us a cold shoulder? We have deserved it by our lack of organisation in defence of our sacred right as human beings and citizens.

May we request you therefore to assist us to organise the people of the Indian States in some Central Organisation, which can work for the welfare of our people and speak with authority in their name? We invite you to a Conference of the people of the Indian States which we have decided to hold in the City of Bombay on the 17th and 18th of December, and where we solicit your help in formulating our demands for securing a position of respect and honour to the people of the States in any constitution to be evolved for the India of to morrow. We are convinced that the time has arrived, when we should meet together from all the different States should sink all our wishes and personal predilections in the formulation of a policy for the common good, declare our determination to stand by our civic and political rights, and ask in unambiguous terms a respectable position as an integral part of the Indian Nation.

With this end in view we request you to assist us in our endeavour in the following directions:

(1) We should make the All-India States Peoples' Conference thoroughly representative and you should undertake the work of propaganda in its behalf in your States and Province so as to secure the presence of a good number of delegates from those parts.

(2) We should mould the public opinion on the problems likely to arise before the Conference and you may organise tour, publish articles in papers and distribute leaflets to interest the people in them.

(3) You may place yourself in communication with the office of the Conference and offer your suggestions and services for its best success.

We expect that this appeal will evoke a noble response from all the workers of the Indian States and we shall have the good fortune to meet them all in the Conference Hall with strong contingents of delegates from all the corners of this vast land.

NO MORE MAILED FIST

ANTI-WAR CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Nov. 10, (By Mail).

"The last war was a criminal holocaust. It gave to a few promotion, peerages and plunder. It was a profiteers' paradise, a nation's grave yard, and it left our nation weaker, poorer and starving," said Mr. Ben Turner, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, in a striking speech he delivered at the annual Conference of the No-More-War Movement at York. "War," declared Mr. Turner, "is essentially of the devil. Life is sacred, and war destroys it. What is morally wrong cannot be nationally right, and killing is contrary to all moral ethics whether by an individual, a collection of Individuals, or a nation. "There is," Mr. Turner continued, "more" talk about the next war than before the last war began. "The dead cry to the living, 'Stop all war.' The living must reply." He will take no part in any war; we will strive to prevent war by stopping senseless preparations for war. "Economy stunters are crying out about unemployment payments to the victims of broken trade—trade broken by the last war. Yet they spent £2,000,000 on the warship Rodney, £500,000 on her upkeep, and waste £112,000,000 generally on death-dealing machinery and policies.

DUTY OF WOMEN.

Mr. George Lansbury said "the descendants of those whose struggles ended in the comradeship of death during the last war are now engaged in the criminal and tragic business of preparation for mutual destruction. "Unless the British Labour Movement resolves without eqhivication or reservation to end this rivalry, war will soon' be upon us." Mr. Lansbury said that when people asked what would happen if Britain disarmed he replied: "Think of what happened when we were armed. The last war destroyeh the flower of our manhood, wrecked our industries, brought poverty and ruin to millions, and placed on the shoulders of the workers a yearly burden of at least £600,000,000 payment for past and future wars. "The British Labour Movement could only carry out its policy of co-operation and peace by abandoning all reliance on the mailed fist. They appealed to the new women electors to realise their duty to hold all life as sacred. In this country women could compel governments and statesmen to stop the foul business of war preparation." Mr. Fenner Brockway, in the course of his presidential address, said that the position was more dangerous than it was in 1914. Free Press.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 18th November 1927.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,07,50,000
Public Deposits	8,50,08,000
Other Deposits	70,96,71,000
Loans against securities per contra.	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,08,62,000
Rupees ...	91,25,41,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 940,200
Advances and Investments in London	£936,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 114,000

Percentage 31.19

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	18,12,11,000
Other authorized securites under the Act	2,12,08,000
Loans	11 98,16,000
Cash Credits	22,57,79,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,25,51,000
Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	37,66,000
Bullion	17,000
Dead Stock	2,80,63,000
Liability of constitutents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	71,99,000
Balances with other Banks	16,65 000
	66,12,75,900
Cash	25,12,66,000
Rupees ...	91,25,41,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Increase.
Public Deposits	2,25,92,000
	Decrease.
Other Deposits	61,38,000

ASSETS.

	Rs. Decrease.
Bank's Investments	20,24,000
	Increase.
Loans	44,51,000
Cash Credits	77,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	86,14,000
Cash	42, 69,000

Percentage 31.19

Imperial Bank of India.

Bombay, 18th November 1927.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Rashtriya Shala, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding on problems of Indian States, at 5-30 p.m.

Dr. Dadachanji reads his paper on "Iranian Migration" at Royal Asiatic Society, at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Prize distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music. Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The first prize distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music will take place at the Wilson School Hall, Chowpati, on Saturday, the 3rd December, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Orama" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

"THE PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES AND THEIR COMPLEXITIES."

A public meeting will be held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., in the building of Rashtriya Shala, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 a.m. when Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Telockchand Mathus will address the meeting on "The Problems of Indian States and their complexities.

PREHISTORIC IRANIAN MIGRATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. when a paper on "The Complete Identity of the Avestic Yima with the Vedic Yama and Manu, and the Pre-Historic Iranian Migration to India in two Independent Waves" by R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B., will be read.

LOST AND FOUND.

A lost third class Season Ticket between Church Gate and Dadar ending 6th April 1928 in favour of Mr. S. A. Gamny a Student will be handed to the proper addressee on call to Mr. P. S. Kulkarni c/o Messrs. Dubash & Co., 79, Meadows Street.

MUSLIM LEAGUE OFFICE BEARERS.

At the general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League held on Sunday the 27th instant, the following office bearers were elected:—President—Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Vice-President—Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan; Secretaries—Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. M. Y. Haindaday, Mr. I. S. Haji; Treasurers—Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim and Mr. Nurmohomed Chinoy.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m.

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day, at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 9 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 2nd December.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

GANDHIJI FEELS AS IF HE IS IN INDIA

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

Mr. Gandhi received warm welcome at Anuradhapura and Jaffna. Replying to various addresses in the latter place he said that in Jaffna he felt he was not in Ceylon but in India.—A. P.

THE TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Andheri Match Company at 11 a.m. on Tuesday in the office of the Board in the Sir Sowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.

CUTCHI PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of Executive Committee of Cutchi People's Conference a public meeting of Cutchi people will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) near Seth Keshavji Nayak's Fountain, Bhat Bazaar in connection with the Conference when Seth Purshottam Dhanji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference will preside.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

GOVERNMENT LECTURESHIP

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1927, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D., of the Calcutta University, will deliver, at the Institute premises, a series of public lectures on "Some Aspects of the History of Zoroastrianism" as under:—

1. "The Place of Iran in Asiatic Culture" on Monday, 5-12-27.
2. "Indo-Iranian Religion and the Reform of Zarathushtra," on Thursday, 8-12-27.
3. "Elam, Babylon and Egypt" on Monday, 12-12-27.
4. "Mithraism and its Implications" on Thursday, 15-12-27.
5. "Later Zoroastrianism and Zoroastrianism to-day" on Friday, 16-12-27.

The lectures will commence at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd., was held on Monday afternoon, at the office of the Company in Fort.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in reading the report said that the Company's revenue had grown from Rs. 31,83,251 in 1919-20 to Rs. 51,28,418 in 1926-27. He declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, less income-tax on "Preference" shares and at 8 per cent. free of tax on Ordinary shares.

The report on being put to vote was unanimously passed. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Narottam Morarji, two of the Directors who retired by rotation were re-elected.

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO.

The eleventh annual report of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. was also read at the same meeting and was passed without any opposition.

The report recommended a dividend at 7 per cent. per annum less, income-tax on "Preference" shares for the half year ended 30th June 1927, and a 4 per cent. per annum free of tax on "Ordinary" shares for the whole year ended 30th June 1927.

Two of the Directors, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who retired by rotation were re-elected.

LUXMI COTTON MILLS CASE

B. K. LAHIRI AND OTHERS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has committed B. K. Lahiri, B. N. Bannerjee, Sukumar Lahiri and J. N. Roy, the accused in the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills case to session. Another accused Bejoy Kumar Biswas is absconding.

On an application being moved on behalf of the accused in the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills case, who have been committed to sessions, Justice Duval granted bail to B. K. Lahiri and B. N. Bannerjee on one lakh of rupees each and to the other two accused on rupees twenty thousand and ten thousand respectively. The trial in the sessions Court will take place in January next.—A. P.

KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE

KHANDWA, Nov. 26.

Thakur Mehtale Singh, Secretary Kshatriya Pantik Sabha C. P. writes:—Vigorous preparations are being carried on in connection with the Provincial Kshatriya Conference to be held at Khandwa on the 4th and 5th December. It is expected to be a big show and some ruling princes are expected to be present. H. H. the Maharana of Burwani is presiding.

A RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME

CORPORATION TO WELCOME H. M. KING OF AFGHANISTAN

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF CITY FATHERS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday unanimously voted an address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan on his first visit to Bombay next month. The proposition was passed unanimously.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, president of the Municipal Corporation made an important statement on Monday before the meeting of the Municipal Corporation in regard to the proposed removal of the three gymkhanas from the Kennedy Sea Face, when the following resolution of Mr. L. R. Tairsee came for discussion:—

"That the Bombay Municipal Corporation have heard with consternation of the intended removal of the three Gymkhanas at the Kennedy Sea Face and authorize their President to communicate with Government on the subject protesting against their removal."

GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT DECIDED YET.

Dr. Batliwalla as Chairman of the Lay Out Committee said Government had simply asked their consulting Surveyors on the feasibility of the removal of the gymkhanas from their present sites, but no definite conclusion was arrived at yet. If as president of the Corporation, he sent any representation to the Government on a matter on which Government had not come to a definite decision, he would look very small. He therefore advised the house to postpone consideration of the question till Government had come to a definite conclusion.

The resolution was therefore held over till the end of the agenda.

PROSTITUTES NUISANCE.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram then moved:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the great nuisance prevailing in Girgaum, Beach Candy Road, due to a number of prostitutes plying their profession openly there to the great annoyance of the residents of the locality, and he be requested to communicate with the Police Commissioner in the matter, with a view to stop the nuisance and to remove the prostitutes from the said locality which is a respectable locality."

Mr. Boman Behram in moving the resolution drew attention of the Commissioner to a restaurant run by a Mogul of that locality, where beer was sold and passed on the brothels.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the proposition.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR ILLUSTRATES.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar in supporting, the proposition said sometime ago a fatal accident had occurred at Hornby Vellard in which a police sergeant was involved and in the course of the enquiry it transpired that the sergeant had taken liquor at the same brothel complained of by Mr. Boman Behram. He also cited of a case in which a resident complained to the Superintendent of Police regarding brothels who gave him a curt reply "If you can't put up with such a nuisance why do you come to Bombay"?

The proposition was agreed to.

NON-REFUNDABLE TERMINAL TAX.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved adoption of the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the substitution of a non-refundable terminal tax for the existing refundable town duties.

Mr. Nissim said the Bombay Municipality should be given the power which she was entitled to under the Act. He thought that the proposed non-refundable terminal tax was the best for the trade and commerce of the city.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. J. Davis moved an amendment that in view of the opinion of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee that non-refundable terminal tax is an undesirable tax and in view of the strong feeling of the mercantile community, Port Trust and the railways against the introduction of the non-refunable terminable tax, the report be recorded.

Mr. Davis said they should encourage trade of the city which was diverted to Kathiawar and other ports owing to inordinate taxation.

Mr. W. H. Neilson in seconding the amendment said the proposed tax was a transit tax, that is everything that came to Bombay and went out of Bombay would be taxed. Bombay was a very large distributing centre and by introducing the non-refundable terminable tax it would be reduced to a second-rate distributing centre. He advised the house to reduce the taxation and not increase it.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposed the amendment and said the non-refundable terminable tax had several advantages. First of all, it had administrative convenience and secondly it was likely to increase the trade of Bombay. The proposition therefore was for the convenience of the trade itself. Referring to the Taxation Enquiry Committee, he said, it was appointed by the Government to suit their own purpose against the wishes of the Indian Legislature and that body did not hold confidence of the public or of the Legislative Assembly. Besides their report was not accepted by the Government.

Mr. Jamnadas did not finish his speech when the Corporation adjourned to a Special Meeting.

The president postponed the consideration of this question till Wednesday at 4 p.m.

ADDRESS TO AFGHAN KING.

A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was then held when Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim moved:—

"That the Corporation do vote a cordial Address of Welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on his arrival in Bombay.

That a Committee be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

That the Committee be authorized to submit the draft Address at any Adjourned Meeting of the Corporation.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a suitable casket and other incidental charges."

Sir Currimbhoy said H. M. the King of Afghanistan was an ally of the British Government and this was his first visit to India. It was therefore in the fitness of things that they should give him right royal welcome when he comes to their city. The president should be requested he said, to communicate to the Government that the Corporation would welcome H. M. the King of Afghanistan at Apollo Bunder when he landed in Bombay.

Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in supporting the motion said it was customary for the Corporttion to vote an address for a distinguished Indian who had rendered public service or some distinguished person but they had not done so far to a foreign potentate. H. M. the King of Afghanistan was entitled to their thanks as Hindus enjoyed complete security in his territory.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, there was no Hindu who would not extend courtesy of welcome for the first Asiatic potentate to the premier city of India. The Gowroshak Mandal which composed of orthodix Hindus had paid a graceful tribute to H. M. the King for stopping slaughter of cows in his kingdom. She did not wish to see any foreigner to rule over India whether he be white, black or brown but in regard to the paying of their respects to the neighbouring potenate on his first visit to India she did not think any right-minded man would oppose.

Dr. A. G. Viegas further supporting the motion said the father of the present King of Afghanistan when he came to India had stopped the slaughtering of cows and thus earned gratitude of the Hindus.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS THE DELAY.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin was gald that Mr. H. P. Mody who opposed the voting of an address to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla on principle that Municipal addresses should not be made cheap unless the recipients had rendered signal services to the city or the country had remained silent and had acquisced in the passing of the proposition.

Mr. Mody said he had in no way changed his opinion and if another attempt was made to vote an address to a communist he would again oppose it. He was still of opinion that the man who had rendered services to the city, India or the empire or men of exalted position or members of the royal family were only entitled to the address. The king of Afghanistan occupied a very high position and had established reputation for large mindedness and he therefore willingly supported the proposition. Some day if Swarajist Government came into power he would think of voting an address to their representatives also (laughter).

The Commissioner is explaining the delay in bringing the resolution said he was in communication with the Government of Bombay whether H. M. the King of Afghanistan was visiting Bombay incognite or as a royal personage. As soon as he received the reply that he was coming as a royal personage the proposition was brought in.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit pointed out amidst laughter two extreme viewpoints of the Corporation. After the last great war, he said, the King of Afghanistan was considered as the most autocratic ruler of the world. After making a vain attempt to vote an address to a communist they had come forward that day to vote an address to a most autocratic ruler of the world.

The president in putting the proposition to vote which was carried unanimously, expressed his regret that question on which they were all unanimous they should have wasted so much time in unnecessary discussion.

The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday.

CANCELLATION OF SAK'S PASSPORT

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Thurtle Earl Interton said the cancellation of endorsement of Mr. Saklatvala's passport to India was recommended because, in the course of Mr. Saklatvala's visit to India in the beginning of the year, he had made several public speeches containing passages the nature of which led the Government of India and Lord Birkenhead to apprehend breach of tranquillity, if he returned to India. Birkenhead's apprehensions were confirmed by fact that Mr. Saklatvala after his return to England had written preface to an anonymous pamphlet wherein he emphasised the use of force by the Chinese Nationalists in these words: "All I have to say to people of India is 'go and do likewise'." Mr. Saklatvala in July telegraphed congratulating the individual who recruited body of armed volunteers styled "Soldiers of Republican Army of Nagpur" and who was subsequently convicted of sedition.—Reuter.

SUPERIOR RAILWAY SERVICES

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO KEEP PROMISES

INDIAN MEMBERS KEENLY WATCH PUBLIC INTERESTS

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, M. S. Anney, Shanmukham Chetty, Fazal Rahimtullah and V. V. Jogiah, members of the Railway Finance Committee have issued the following statement to the Press:—

The question of the Indianisation of the superior Railway services has been very much before the public in recent years. The Lee Commission recommended that 75 per cent. of the new appointments each year should be given to Indians. The Government of India accepted that recommendation and at the time of the separation of the Railway Finance from the general finances of the country the Assembly took a definite undertaking from the Government that the Railway services should be rapidly Indianised. Three years have passed since then, but the authorities have miserably failed to act up to their professions. For the year ending 31st March, 1926, over 60 per cent. of the new appointments were given to Europeans. In the explanation given by Sir Charles Innes to the Assembly he stated on behalf of the Government and the Railway Board that the reason why the promised percentage of Indians could not be achieved was the absence of qualified Indians for the vacancies created and that it was because Government could not secure competent Indian Engineers for the various posts that fell vacant that they were driven to appoint Europeans. This statement is also repeated in the annual report of the Railway Board for the year ending March 1926.

Our experience has, however, been quite to the contrary. We have known cases—all too frequent—when competent Indians have approached us and complained bitterly of their exclusion although they possessed superior qualifications over the non-Indians selected for the posts that fell vacant. We feel that there is a substantial foundation for this complaint and that the excuse given by Government is largely groundless. It is our duty to sift the truth in this matter in a manner that can leave no room for doubt. We, thereore, by this statement appeal to those of our countrymen who have unsuccessfully applied for appointment in Indian railways to supply us with the following particulars:

1 Name, address and age. 2. Qualifications: degrees diplomas, certificates obtained in India and abroad with particulars of practical experience. 3. Posts for which they have applied and the emoluments attaching to the posts. 4. Further particulars, if any

If so desired, the names of those who write to us will be kept confidential, but we think that it is only by getting definite and reliable particulars in this way that we can effectively bring the matter before the Assembly and expose the remissness of the Government in this matter. All information should be sent to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

PANDIT INDRA'S CASE

JUDGMENT RESERVED TILL DEC 5.

DELHI, Nov. 28.

Arguments were concluded to-day in the case against Pandit Indra, editor and Pandit Satyakam Assistant editor of "Arjun" who stand charged under section 153A I. P. C (with inciting class hatred) before Mr. H. D. Bhanot, Additional District Magistrate. Raizada Bhagat Ram argued for the defence. Judgment has been reserved till 5th December.—A. P.

Mr. L. M. Crump who officiated as the Resident during Sir William Barton's absence left Hyderabad on November 28.—

SOVIET NOTE TO POLAND

DESIGNED FOR A THEATRICAL EFFECT

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—Polono-Lithuanian situation remains obscure as viewed from Paris. The French Government, however, are convinced that Poland will not take any step likely to disturb the peace on the eve of the discussion of Vilna question in the League Council. Meanwhile the attitude of German Government is considered satisfactory. The French Ambassador in Berlin has informed Quai d'Orsay that Dr. Stresemann is determined to act as conciliator along with M. Briand and Sir A. Chamberlain. French circles express the opinion that Soviet note to Poland is designed for a theatrical effect. The note has not caused any sensation in Paris.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT

HUSBAND'S APOLOGY TO WIFE

ASSAULT CASE COMPOUNDED

A petition, to compound the case was made to the High Court by Bapuji Ardeshar Cama who was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. Dastur for assaulting his wife Soonabai.

Both the accused who was unemployed and his wife were living with the latter's brother. The relations between the couple were considerably strained, and were marked by frequent scenes.

On August 1 last, the accused assaulted his wife and threatened to cut her throat. This was a cowardly attack on a defenceless woman, remarked the Magistrate in sentencing him as above.

FOR DOMESTIC PEACE.

Their Lordships marked the case compounded in view of the wife having agreed to it after the accused had tendered an apology to her.

"It is merely for the sake of domestic harmony" observed their Lordship, "that we accede to his application.

That is, however, not a precedent for the view that a party can fight out a case and when he is convicted get out of the penalty by composition, unless there are exceptional reasons for the composition being sanctioned.

Their Lordships ordered the accused to be released from jail.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR COMMUNITIES

AN UNDESIRABLE PRINCIPLE

The Law, Procedure and Elections Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have issued their report in regard to the reservation of seats for the Marathi speaking Hindu backward communities and the depressed classes, etc. The Committee after careful consideration express their opinion that is undesirable to establish the principle of reservation of seats for any community or class of people.

SECRET OF SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS

DR. FENNELLY'S CLASS ON PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. P. Fennelly LL.D., Past President of the British Psychological Association, who is on a world lecture tour, will conduct a class in "Practical Psychology" on top floor, Old Customs House, next to the Town Hall on the south, at 6 p.m. daily from Tuesday 29th November to Saturday, 3rd December. Admission will be by tickets.

The course consists of a comprehensive series of lectures, leading the student through easy stages to a full understanding of the latest discoveries in Psychological science and their application to daily life. They explain the quickest and easiest methods of developing health and energy, character and capacity and establishing success and happiness.

Keith Miller is stranded at Bushire owing to trouble with both the magnetos of her aeroplane. The Air Force at Basrah proposes sending new magnetoes, by air if it is permitted to do so.—Reuter.

Brussels.—The Brussels-Calais Express was derailed while entering the station at Ghis Lenghien north-east of Mons. Five coaches were overturned. A child and also its mother were seriously injured, while six other persons received minor injuries.—Reuter.

London.—Jafar Pasha left for Iraq this morning via France.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	19.32
To-day's Opening Rate	19.20
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	18.95
Difference	—.37

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	10.62
To-day's Opening Rate	10.50
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	10.37
Difference	—.25
Broach Expectation	381

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 28.
Silver Ready	26 12 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 9 0
Tone of market.—Steady.	Unchanged

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1927.

ORGANISED BOYCOTT.

The latest opinions of Indian leaders and the Press make it abundantly clear that the boycott movement has received very encouraging stimulus by the decision of Parliament. It may be safely stated that barring a small section of Muslims in the Punjab and one or two small groups of the Depressed classes in Southern India, the whole country is determined to have nothing to do with the Commission. What these few dissentients will finally do will depend upon the nationalist leaders. It is clear as day-light that officials and their hangers-on will leave no stone unturned in exploiting to their advantage the grievances of the Depressed Classes and the Muslims. The nationalist leaders must fight these tactics, put themselves into closest touch with the dissenting groups and reassure them that they stand to gain far more by identifying themselves with national aspirations than by relying upon an alien Government which can never be nearer or dearer to them than their own kith and kin of the land, which has done little for them all these hundred and fifty years and can do less. We feel confident that with wise and active propaganda nationalist leaders can easily persuade the one or two. Depressed class associations which have declared themselves against boycott to revoke their decisions. The Punjab Muslims may present a greater difficulty in view of the prospect of the Muslim League being held at Lahore. We trust nationalist Muslims are seriously exerting themselves to change the venue and the Presidentship of the League. Supposing they do not succeed in their attempts, the danger to the Muslims and the country can yet be averted if all the nationalist leaders from all over the country muster strong at the League's Session at Lahore. This is not to swamp the Punjab dissentients but to convince them of their error. It is clear from the manifesto issued by some Punjab Muslims that they too deplore the utter exclusion of Indians from the Commission but are not convinced of "the possibility of offering a united front in the matter of boycotting it." They evidently fear that the Hindu Maha Sabha may not join the boycott. But now that the foremost leaders of the Hindu Sabha like Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar have all declared themselves for boycott unconditionally, the Punjab Muslims should be impressed with the fact that they alone stand in the way of the united front they rightly seek.

The Punjab Muslims deplore the present communal tension and call upon the country's leaders to restore peace and unity. It should be obvious that a united boycott is itself an indispensable preliminary to the solution of the communal problem. This important point needs to be carefully examined. Once an appreciable section of one of the contending communities appears before the Commission despite the verdict of the rest of the country, that section puts itself in the false position of the accused or the complainant supplicating before an alien and by no means disinterested judge. This will be very embarrassing to the other section and may have an adverse effect on the other community in the joint endeavours to arrive at a lasting settlement. Besides, those who appear before the Commission either as the accused or the complainant will by the very nature of their position make extreme claims. If this drives the other party to the other extreme, there will be little hope of a true lasting settlement. And what the supplicant will get from the Commission will be only a more gilded apple of discord. On the other hand, if all draw round them the cordon of the boycott, they will inevitably feel that they can escape national disgrace only by effecting an amicable settlement. They will perforce be drawn together and have the last chance of effecting a settlement. The Punjab Muslims should not stand in the way of this rare chance. Nationalist Muslim leaders from other provinces will do well to carry on propaganda in the Punjab a good time before the League Session.

The difficulty in the Punjab is only an aggravated form of the nation-wide Hindu-Muslim problem with regard to representation in the Councils. We would re-emphasise our firm conviction that the boycott will succeed only to the extent we can successfully tackle the problem before the Commission will be upon us. If we could find a solution before or at the Congress session, we could dare the Commission to do its worst. Hence our repeated suggestion that, as fast as the boycott is being organised by the bulk of the country, a few leaders must give their days and nights to hammer out a solution of the problem of Muslim representation. This done, the rest of the Constitution is a question of days if not hours. But not till then will the boycott be a real success. For these reasons, on the one hand the proposed All-Parties Boycott League should be organised at once and at same time the formost leaders of the two communities should meet and sit down to the task of solving the crux of the communal problem. We do not belittle the need of other things being done to face the constitutional crisis. Far from that, we have repeatedly suggested the urgent need for a united Congress, the presentation of a united constitutional demand and evolving an effective sanction behind the demand. Only each step should be taken at its proper time. Our immediate needs are organising the boycott, formulation of a united Swaraj scheme without which the boycott cannot be effective, and negotiations for a united Congress without which no effective sanction can be evolved. Once the Congress is thoroughly united it will be time to consider the details of special propaganda to press our demands upon Parliament. Many ways are being suggested of bringing pressure on Parliament. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar proposes a thorough revision of the Council programme. If the suggestion contemplates a drastic form of Non-co-operation within the Councils, we would once again state that a thorough revision of the Council policy without prejudice to the unity in the Congress may be necessary if the expected Reforms are inadequate, but that for the present the safest plan is to leave the policy in each Council to the discretion of the Congressmen in the Council. Whatever programme is to be immediately undertaken should be of a constructive character that will unite all parties and communities. Work among the masses to fit them for concerted action, organisation of workers and peasants, campaign against untouchability, Swadeshi propaganda together with the boycott of selected British goods, these and similar activities have not only the potency of galvanising the nation but will also be acceptable to all parties in and outside the Congress. Remembering that our opponents are already out to divide us at every point our first concern should be to unite at every point and then plan a forward drive. That alone is the secret of a well-organised boycott. A complete boycott is only the negative and almost consequential manifestation of complete unity amongst ourselves. Pandit Malaviya, the doyen of Indian Nationalism, the revered leader who has been in the vanguard in the fight for political freedom in India for more than forty years, realises this and in his soul-stirring appeal to his countrymen warns them that "the world will now wait to see how Indian steel will meet this latest onslaught of British steel". He tells us in his appeal for a complete boycott that the policy which the British have pursued and which they are pursuing to-day in this country has created the conviction with him that "they are determined to postpone the day of the establishment of full responsible Government in India as long as they can." Swaraj then is not a thing to be begged for; it will be never given that way. It is a matter to be fought for, it is a nation's birth-right which it must insist upon securing by self-reliance and self-help. A constructive boycott of the Birkenhead Jury can alone teach us how to put forth and consolidate our forces of self-help.

FREE HAND TO KENYA WHITES.

The danger to Indian interests in Kenya grows in intensity and volume, as can be evidenced from the arrogant demands of the White settlers in the East African territories, mentioned in a Free Press cable from Nairobi. The Settlers' Convention in Kenya welcomed the Commission of "experts" which an obliging Colonial Secretary sent out to them from England because Lord Delamere and his group were perfectly certain that the motive prompting the scheme of Federation would be appreciated and endorsed by such a Commission. The Federation scheme means free hand to the Kenya Whites to exploit native labour in any manner they like, it means for them full political power in the Colony and they hope that White Settlers in Uganda and Tanganyika will be quick to realise the extremely profitable aspect of gaining such unfettered control over the political and economic situation in Central Africa and will join them whole-heartedly in the conspiracy Uganda is ready but Tanganyika, with the uncertainty of its position as a mandated territory, is not willing to come into line as yet. As the Commission of experts bestows upon it a visit during its researches into the scheme of Federation, it is expected that the Whites in Tanganyika will throw in their lot with Lord Delamere. In this devilish attempt to raise a Slave State in Central Africa the Indians are to be reduced to a state of political and economic servitude. The White Paper of 1923 is already repudiated in practice by the Kenya Administration. The Feetham Committee's recommendations in regard to local self-government have reduced their position in the local bodies to further and humiliating minority. In Nairobi the Whites demanded only ten seats on the local municipal body; the Feetham Committee gave them fifteen with the object of reducing the Indian representation. In every way the Indian is to be harassed and squeezed out of self-respecting existence. The Indian position in Kenya threatens to grow worse unless the Government of India take strong and prompt measures through the two officers they have sent over to Kenya to prepare the Indian case and bring home to Whitehall, and to the Kenya Administration the iniquity of the arrogant demands of the White Settlers.

THE BUREAUCRAT'S ALLY.

There is one common strain of thought, one significant feature, running through the speeches of Messrs. Purcell, Hallsworth and Mardy Jones at Cawnpore. Addressing the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress there they all emphasised the point that the Indian workers were in their present plight because they were denied opportunities of even elementary education. Mr. Mardy Jones declared that lack of education was an important factor which helped Britain to rule in India. Mr. Hallsworth said that unless Indian workers became sufficiently educated and conscious of their rights, amelioration of their condition was not possible. Mr. Purcell stressed the great need of proper and thorough organisation of Labour in India and urged young Indians desiring to serve their country "to enter the promising field of Indian Trade Union activities." But the great stumbling block in the rapid awakening of Labour is the colossal illiteracy from which the country suffers. Ignorance is, indeed, the bureaucracy's ally in India and the leaders of organised Labour must strive in co-operation with the nationalist groups to force through the legislatures measures which will compel the State to devote larger funds to primary education. The bitter experience of the people, ever since the late Mr. Gokhale pleaded and pleaded in vain for a system of compulsory primary education, has been that the bureaucracy has steadily obstructed their efforts in this direction. The only change it has made in its tactics to keep India illiterate is to throw the burden of finding money for primary education more and more on the people's shoulders.

LEAVE THEM NO PEACE

A distressed correspondent bitterly complains to us of a grievous local nuisance. He says that right in the midst of a number of respectable families living in the Benham Hall Lane is a den of prostitutes who carry on their shameless trade till late at night and make life in the neighbourhood intolerable. Many a representation was made to the owner of the building but with no effect. The correspondent rightly asks if the authorities of the city have no responsibility in the matter. The den in question is not a solitary exception. The city is dotted all over with them, nestling in the midst of the dwellings of respectable people, who, however, are too weak or too passive to get rid of the nuisance. As for the owners of the dens, they are little better than pimps and procurers and it is futile to rely on their altruism, though the fear of publicity being given to their names may have a wholesome influence on a few of them. It is the Government and the Corporation, if they care for the commonest decencies of the city, that can remove or mitigate the evil. Suppression of brothels and segregation of voluntary prostitutes is the least they can do. And till this is done earnest citizens, and especially purity workers, should leave the authorities no peace. The city expects the Social Service League and the Vigilance Association to fight the twin evils of prostitution and drink with greater vigour than they have displayed hitherto.

GRAVE DANGER TO INDIAN INTERESTS IN KENYA.

MOTIVE BEHIND THE FEDERATION SCHEME

(In connection with the scheme of a Federation of East African Territories to investigate which a Commission of "experts" has recently been appointed by the Baldwin Government, there appeared recently in the "East African Standard", a series of articles welcoming the Commission and expressing the gratification of the White settlers that its findings will, in all likelihood, satisfy their demand for full political and economic control over the Territories. Indians have been excluded from the Commission. The Indian viewpoint is expressed in a series of articles in the "Kenya Daily Mail," the last of which we produce below by special arrangement.)

It will be, no doubt, be asked, how is it that Indians who are asking for Self-Government or Responsible Government in India, are opposing the very same thing in this country. The reply is that, in this country the word "Self-Government" means, as I have said, the Government by the White population of coloured races with the certainty of the exploitation of the latter. This being the case, Indians in this country are bound to oppose such a proposal. The fight for Self-Government in India, illustrates the point from another aspect. It strengthens rather than contradicts the position taken by Indians here.

WHITE OVERLORDS OF KENYA.

It is difficult to see why the local White population is so anxious to get control over the affairs of the country. They have today the most sympathetic Government they could even dream of. In fact, nowhere in the world would the Government cringe before minority representation of a part of the population as they do in this country Even at home, the Government of the day, do not so easily give into the opposition. They ought to learn the art of governing by agreement from Kenya settlers. In this country, everything is being done at the dictation of a small minority. This being the case, it is surprising to see the readiness of the minority to obtain and assume the heavy responsibility and work involved in the control over the affairs of the country. In demanding this control, they do not try to hide the real issue, namely, that they wish to utilise the resources of the country—Land, Labour and other things—to their own advantage without any real or imaginary hindrance from anyone. They wish to obtain the full economic benefit of their political power.

Captain Coney, as reported in the "East African Standard" of 20th February, 1926, in an address to his constituents, said:—

"You will never solve the Labour problem until you have control of the country. When you have that, you will immediately solve the problem."

It is clear, therefore, for what purposes the power is sought. It is for the economic exploitation of land and labour to their sole advantage.

AMERY'S ACCOMMODATING ATTITUDE.

Col. Amery's speech and the White Paper of 1927, make it clear that the Home Government is sympathetic towards the aspirations of local settlers and, perhaps, is willing to offload the responsibility by allowing them control over their affairs. They are, no doubt, sure that this would not mean any disadvantage to the Home country, but, on the other hand, would relieve them of much embarrassment regarding Indians since they would say "As we have given the local population power to control their affairs, we cannot interfere."

Col. Amery, in his speech, laid stress on the association of local immigrant races in the Government and Trusteeship of the country. Lord Delamere said the phrase means "Only Europeans." Indians and their sympathisers claim the phrase to mean both Europeans and Indians and it would be interesting to hear authorita-

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REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

PRIVATE BANKERS.

(BY T. R. S. IYER.)

III*

We now come to private bankers. Their business can in no way be called the business of modern banking, though they style themselves as bankers. There is absolutely no data to arrive at the economic services rendered by them to the community. The only thing known is that there are wonderful organizations behind them. They have the hold on the rural population and they are the competitors there of our joint stock banks. Our banking development has been such that unlike as in Western countries these bankers have not been supplanted gy our modern joint stock companies. This is no fault of the banks but the fault of the want of a proper organisation. I have stated that these people have got wonderful organizations behind them. It will be news to many that one firm in Bombay, Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, have got nearly 70 pedhies scattered all over the country.

We know the influence of these bankers. The immediate duty is to take steps to formulate a system of legislation by which we recognise them as part of our banking system. It is impossible to take them as they are. The private bankers' business is based on the theory that profit is the basis of service The ideal of every businessman is that the profits are the results of service, not the basis of service. At present he can afford to deal in long term credits, as his obligations are not payable on demand. Further we have no information as to his financial position. People trust him for an unduly long term and one fine morning they find that he has suspended payment and has gone from the village. The reason why he succeeds can be seen from the fact that our people have no ideas of investment. All investments must be such that they can be turned into ready cash in no time. Most men think that the real prestige of having wealth consists in owing a small piece of land. Naturally, when they want money they have to take shelter under the sowcar, because their securities fall far short of the requirements of a bank.

WANTED LEGISLATION .

For a proper working of the banking sfstem, our so-called bankers are to be taken into confidence. A system of

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*Previous articles appeared on 9th and 22nd instant.

Notes of the Day.

Leakage.

The "Westminster Gazette" of November 8 contains some significant admissions about the Statutory Commission, which go to prove that in responsible Liberal quarters the personnel of the "Jury" had evoked little enthusiasm, except in the choice of its Chairman. The comments indicate also that the grave rebuke which Lord Birkenhead administered to the Government of India was as undeserved as it was theatrical, the news having leaked out in England as well as in India. "It is a most unfortunate piece of mismanagement," the Liberal journal says, "that the secret of the Government's method of appointing a Statutory Committee to deal with Indian Government at the end of the Dyarchy in 1929 should have leaked out, both here and in India, in penny numbers." As "penny numbers" are very largely under the protection of the Tories, the guilt of the leakage deserves to be borne by Lord Birkenhead's own allies.

Out of Their Own Mouths.

In the debate on the Simon Commission all Parliamentary parties, except the Left Wing of Labour, showed a disciplined unanimity in telling India that no insult was offered to her. How poorly Liberal journals of standing and importance thought of the personnel of the Commission is evidenced, however, in the remarks of the "Westminster Gazette" on the day of its formal announcement. The paper says "Sir John Simon will, as we have foreseen, be chairman..... The rest of the Committee, though respectable in its representative character, is not particularly strong, and it will be a very definite case of a Simon Report." Thus does the Simon Show stand condemned as only a one man affair out of the mouth of a section of British political opinion by no means willing to adopt too generous an attitude towards India. One can appreciate now why Lord Birkenhead wasted such an amount of time in his speech last Thursday in the Lords describing in detail the individual beauties of his marionettes. An addition to the insult lies in the fact that Indians have to foot the bill for this show, the amount being estimated to run up to ten lakhs, Parliament choosing to pay a niggardly three lakhs as its own contribution.

Towards Indian Mercantile Marine.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company is particularly lucky in having near at hand in England Indian political leaders when its ships have to be christened. Its directors showed a wise and patriotic attitude in asking Mr. V. J. Patel, then Dr. Paranjpye and on Saturday Pandit Motilal Nehru to christen the ships built for it by Messrs. Lithgow Limited at Glasgow. Pandit Motilal Nehru in the thought-provoking speech he made on the occasion of launching the "Jaladuta" rightly referred to two vital factors in the development of the mercantile marine of a country. They were, he said, its ability to man the ships with officers of its own nation and the freedom for its nationals to do as they liked in their own waters. He emphasized the urgent need of bringing down the extraordinarily heavy rate bill that India has to pay Great Britain. All these improvements could easily have been effected in India had she her own national government; at present we have humbly to beg for a slice at least of the mercantile marine monopoly which Britain enjoys in India, for the reservation of coastal trade to genuine Swadeshi concerns of the Scindia type. The enterprise of the "Scindia" makes us hope that we shall win through.

Condition Precedent

The message sent by the Irish Labour Party to the All-India Trade Union Congress deserves careful study in other circles in India than those of Labour. "We look forward with hope," the message says, "both to the advancement of India towards political freedom and to the progress of Indian workers towards social and economic freedom." But the Irish Labour Party points out that the solution of the political problem is a "condition precedent" to the solution of Labour problems. They also emphasize the fact that "political freedom, of itself, cannot mean true freedom for workers." This is what the Irish learnt during their long and hard struggle against British Imeperialism, and Indian workers should profit by the Irish example. Organised Labour in India, as its power and influence grow with the increase in its numbers, must not be content with looking solely to the redress of its economic grievances; it must, as Diwan Chamanlal, the President of the Cawnpore Conference himself pointed out, take its due place in the fight for political freedom.

EUROPEANS ALL OUT FOR 268.

TRAVERS' EXHILARATING PLAY

HOSIE'S SOLID PERFORMANCE

EUROPEANS SCORE 268

RAMJI CAPTURES 6 WICKETS

EUROPEANS ..... (1st Innings) 268.
HINDUS ..... „ 17 for 1 wkt.

The Quadrangular Tournament opened quietly on Monday when the Hindus and Europeans met in the first match. Owing to the fact that it was generally believed that the game was to commence at 11 o'clock, the crowd was not very large when the teams took the field, but, as the game wore on, people sorted themselves out and by noon the seats were all filled. It was a wonderfully good wicket and when Travers won the toss there was only one course for him to follow, and the Hindus thus had to take the field. Every good skipper should learn how to win the toss.

The two vacant places in the European team were filled up at the last moment by Mackinnon and Gaillard, and in the latter case especially, was the choice of the selection committee a happy one, Gaillard being one of the chief scorers of the day.

DEADLY BOWLING.

The batting on the whole was not brilliant, but it was marked by a consistency all along which resulted in the compilation of a respectable total. The advent of almost every batsman gave rise to a useful partnership and there was not the suspicion of a rot setting in anywhere. True the batting was on the slow side, the rate being a run per minute, but the quality of the attack was enough excuse for this, and the Hindu bowlers are to be especially congratulated upon maintaining a deadly attack for a period extending over four and a half hours. Ramji, as was expected, proved to be an extremely dangerous trundler, taking in all six wickets, and there were times when he was practicably unplayable. Although the pitch gave no help to bowlers, Ramji made them bump a lot, and this, combined with his speed, proved to be too much for most of the batsmen. As it is, he succeeded in seriously damaging Guise's hand, and that player had to retire for repairs, coming on later to continue. Another who fell a victim to the demon bowler was Hopkins, who was struck in the ribs and on the elbow and also had to go off the field for a space. But, undoubtedly, the best bowler of the day was S. R. Godambe who bowled brilliantly throughout and, though he only took three wickets, he should have met with better success had all chances been accepted. The veteran Chandarana bowled well but without any luck. His was indeed a good piece of work in clean bowling R. J. O. Meyer, a batsman who would certainly have done very well. S. S. Joshi maintained a difficult length and kept the runs down. The fielding on the whole was very good despite the fact that there were one or two chances missed, but keenness in the field encouraged the bowlers greatly and runs were not thrown away.

EUROPEANS' CAUTIOUS START.

A. L. Hosie and M. Mackinnon opened the European innings and after a very cautious start the latter was dismissed at 24. Hosie continued to bat in solid fashion and collected 52 runs though he was dropped at 27 and 52 by Dalvi and Navle respectively. The first century appeared after 105 minutes of play. J. L. Guise began cautiously but before long, he was injured and retired for a time. R. J. O. Meyer who came out to replace him, played in a free and attractive style, showing no fear, whatsoever, of the attack. It was a pity that he should have been dismissed so clearly. Yeldham did not stay very long, but, with the advent of Travers, an interesting partnership began between the skipper and Guise, who had come out to resume his innings, and at the lunch interval the two were still together.

Guise played the correct game when he settled down to stonewall all straight ones allowing his skipper to do the scoring, and his 24 runs were worth more to his side. He was dismissed after lunch by magnificent one-handed catch by Deodhar in the slips. Travers played better cricket than he has ever done before, and it was good to see him survive a life at 31 at the hands of Navle, to put up 70 the top score of the day. And this was the player who told the Gymkhakna, when they asked him to skipper the side, that he was not worth a place. Cullen had a short but merry career, scoring 21 runs which included four boundaries. His style, however, was pretty to watch and his association with Travers provided a bright feature in a day of quiet batting. If Cullen could curb his impetuous spirit and temper, his play with a spice of caution, he would, become a most prolific scorer. After a shaky start during which he collected nine runs in one hour, Gaillard settled down to pile up a respectable score and when Ramji got through his defence, was three runs shot of the half century, 38 runs having been scored in half an hour, and these included nine boundaries.

EXCELLENT STROKES.

Hopkins was responsible for some excellent strokes but Ramji's bumpers seemed to worry him and he gave Godambe rather an easy chance. Though he only scored two runs Howlett occupied the wicket for some time. A feature of the day was the excellent handling of the Hindu team by Vithal.

HINDUS OPEN INNINGS.

There was a little over half-an-hour's play left when the Hindus opened their innings, but in that time they lost S. M. Dalvi, the closing score being 17 runs for one wicket, Naomal who jjoined Navle played very cautiously; he is likely to give a very good account of himself to-day. It was noticeable that he took the ball every time plumb in the middle of his bat and there was no flaw in his actions. Navle played his characteristic game and it would not be surprising to see him reach his fifty without difficulty.

Though Howlett and Meyer are very good, the European attack seems to be inadequate for the task imposed upon it, and the Hindus should experience no difficulty in topping the opposing total. But there are two days left, and much can happen in that time.

THE TEAMS.

EUROPEANS.	HINDUS.
F. G. Travers	P. Vithal
A. L. Hosie	L. P. Jai
R. J. O. Meyer	D. B. Deodhar
J. L. Guise	S. R. Godambe
B. Howlett	L. Ramji
R. E. S. Yeldham	J. G. Navle
W. J. Cullen	S. S. Joshi ...
R. G. Hopkins	M. Chandarana
M. Mackinnon	S. M. Davli
B. Gaillard	Y. Naomal
A. G. Penfold	K. G. Pardeshi

UMPIRES.

Messrs. F. H. Davar and J. E. Warden.

A CAUTIOUS START.

The wicket was in a perfect condition on Monday morning when the first match in the Quadrangular Tournament between the Hindus and Europeans commenced. Travers won the toss and at 10-40 A. L. Hosie and M. Mackinnon came out to open the innings, the former playing out a maiden over from M. H. Chandarana who bowled from the Bori Bunder end. After Mackinnon had played out another maiden from Ramji, Hosie opened the score with a single off the left hander. Ramji was kicking a lot and the batsmen did not seem to be very comfortable though they obtained three singles by putting him into the gully in his second over. Hosie crossed over the face the demon bowler by playing Chandarana for a single. A pretty square cut saw Mackinnon hesitate and if Naomal had been a bit quicker on the pick-up that batsman would have been run out. By putting Chandarana to mid-on for a single, Hosu stole the next over and off the very first ball called his colleague for a short run. The latter refused and Hosie just managet do regain his crease in safety. A bumping last ball was pulled round to leg for the first boundary of the match by Hosie and at the other end Mackinnon micked the ball through slips for another four. A leg-bye for four and a glance for two completed the over. After Hosie had scored a single Ramji's fifth ball, which suddenly kicked up, proved productive for in attempting

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MADRAS CONGRESS SESSIONS

INSTALLATION OF LOUD SPEAKERS

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY UNABLE TO ATTEND

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The date of the Congress has been definitely settled. The All-India Congress Committee will meet on December 24 and after transacting formal business with outgoing President will transform itself into the Subjects Committee, presided over by the incoming President. The Subjects Committee will meet on December 24 and 25.

The opening session of the Congress will be held on December 26 and following two or three days will be devoted to resolutions of the Congress.

The Reception Committee has provided accommodation for 3,000 delegates. Fee is Rs. 5 per head and visitors' tickets are issued at Rs. 20 and Rs. 25. Special tickets for ladies will be issued at lower rates.

The Committee is making arrangements to instal loud speakers in the pandal.—Free Press.

NO LABOUR PARTY OFFICIAL CAN COME

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Mr. H. F. Lidsay, Secretary of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, in reply to the invitation of the Congress Reception Committee to attend the Madras session of the Indian National Congress, says that the Party feel greatly honoured by the kind invitation to send a fraternal delegate, but are sorry that it will not be possible for officials of the Labour Party or himself to be in Madras for the Congress as the Parliament will be sitting close up to the Christmas.—A. P

RESURRECTION OF GUJERAT

MAHEMADABAD MODEL VILLAGE

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL LAYS FOUNDATION

NADIAD, Nov. 28.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel President of the Legislative Assembly laid the foundation stone of a Model village in the Mohemadabad Taluka, Kaira District, on the 26th instant before a gathering of about 300 people. Amongst those present were the non-official relief workers of Gujerat under the leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President, Central Relief Committee, Bombay, Mr. Garrett, Special Flood Relief Officer, Gujerat, Mr. Maxwell, Collector of Kaira, Rai Bahadur Mulji of Broach, the Superintendent of Police, Kaira, Rao Sahib Dadubhai H. Desai and others. The principal speakers on the occasion were the Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Garrett. The proceedings lasted for three hours. The party then left for Kaira, two miles away from the new site selected for the model village at Kaira. The Hon. Mr. Patel was presented with an address by the Patidar community and in the evening the local municipality welcomed both Mr. Patel and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.—A. P.

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR BOYCOTT

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The Indian National Congress has received a cable from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain assuring the people of India that "in the struggle for freedom from British Imperialistic exploitation, it will always have the active co-operation of the revolutionary vanguard of the British workers"

The Indian National Congress has received another cable from the League against Imperialism. It reads:

"The League against Imperialism heartily supports the decision of all India parties to boycott the Royal Commission."

The cable also condemns the attitude of the British Labour Party and adds that the question will come up before the General Council of the League at their meeting to be held on December 6.

The cable has been signed by M. Barbusse, President and by the Vice-President and Secretaries.—Free Press.

BANK IN "CONGRESS NAGAR"

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The Indian Bank will open a branch at the "Congress Nagar" on the 20th December. Visitors and delegates intending to attend the Congress may send remittances to the same, for deposit in their names. On their arrival they will receive a cheque book from the branch office.—Free Press.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S ASSURANCE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Free Press of India understands that in reply to a telegram sent by him, Sir George Rainey has replied to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., regretting that the Railway authorities have not taken any action in the matter of informing the Kharagpur Railway Labour Union regarding the decision of the Home Board in regard to the question of retrenchment and payment of lock-out wages.

The Commerce Member, Free Press of India, further understands, has given an assurance to Mr. Joshi that he will see to it that the Agent will carry out the wishes and assurances given by the Government of India.—Free Press.

MR. ANDREWS NEGOTIATING

CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

Mr. C. F. Andrews left Cawnpore on Monday afternoon for Delhi where he will accompany a deputation appointed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to see the Government of India and the Railway Board concerning the critical situation at Kharagpur caused by the Agent's communique offering humiliating terms to the workers.

Mr. Andrews, interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India, expressed himself as still hopeful that a peaceful settlement might be reached and that negotiations having proceeded so far towards a satisfactory solution might not be broken off. He spoke in the highest terms of the remarkable patience and forbearance of the workshop men under most trying conditions and expressed admiration for their courage and self-sacrificing endurance.—Free Press.

BRAHMIN GIRL'S OBSTINACY

ATTEMPT AT "SATEE" CARRIED OUT

PATNA, Nov. 28.

A story of an attempt at "suttee" comes from Barh sub-division in Patna District. It appears that a young Brahmin girl on the death of her husband resolved to offer herself as "suttee" and in spite of police intervention sat on the funeral pyre of her husband with the result that she was badly burnt and in her agony fell into the Ganges but was rescued. With some difficulty due to the opposition of her people, the police took the girl and put her in Bahr jail where she died a couple of days later. It is reported that some relations of the dead girl will be prosecuted for abetting the attempt at "suttee."—A. P.

ANOTHER APOLOGIST OF "WHITE" COMMISSION

DR. GOUR AGAINST BOYCOTT

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

Referring to the Statutory Commission Sir Hari Singh Gour said that he did not see what the country gain by wholesale boycott which was a weapon of doubtful virtue. It had wholly failed in 1919 to 1921. As regards the personnel of the Commission there was a great deal of truth in what Birkenhead had said that it would be impossible to appoint a commission which would satisfy all parties in India. It seemed to him that the concession of equal rights to the committee of the Central Legislature had a distinct advantage over the mere nomination of two or three Indians. There was no reason why the opportunity should not be availed of to voice the sentiments of the people of India and force forward the pace of the reforms.—A. P.

OVERHAUL GAUHATI PROGRAMME

NEED FOR CHANGE OF TACTICS

NO TRUST IN BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S INDICTMENT

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

"There are two courses open," says Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, in a statement to the Press. "One is my Gaya suggestion which has been supported by the Andhra Conference and the other is the policy of total obstruction including vacating of all offices of the Presidents of the Councils. I am convinced," he says, "that it is wrong on the part of the Congress to trouble itself with questions of office or places of power if it is to be an instrument for carrying on the fight for Swaraj."

The Congress President concludes that the Gauhati programme should be amended and new tactics should be adopted as the Government had changed its tactics.—Free Press.

DISCRIMINATING RESISTENCE NO GOOD

GAUHATI PROGRAMME SHOULD BE REVISED

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

"I have no doubt that Gauhati programme stands in need of drastic revision" said Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President, in a press interview discussing the situation created by Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords. "The question is", Mr. Iyengar added, "whether in the present altered circumstances continuance of the policy of discriminating resistence after its proved failure is either wise or sufficient." Mr. Iyengar pleaded for All-Party Boycott League to boycott the Statutory Commission and emphasised the necessity for framing a suitable Swaraj Constitution.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Swaraj constitution for India is the subject of a series of articles from the pen of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress the first of which appears in to-day's "Hindu". He disecusses Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and the draft Constitution prepared by the Independent Labour Party and express the opinion that they constitute a body of material for this national work whose value can hardly be exaggerated. The fundamental principles on which his re-draft is made, he says, are those embodied in the Swaraj Party's National Demand of 1924 and 1925 but it is so framed as to admit of expansion if it is decided to omit few reservations and limitations contained therein.—A. P.

INDIAN WORKERS AND COMMISSION

MR. CHAMANLAL INTERVIEWED

CAWNPORE, Nov 28.

Dewan Chamanlall, President, Indian Trade Union Congress, interviewed by "Free Press of India" said: "I am amazed that the Parliamentary Labour Party headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lansbury should have ignored practically the unanimous opposition of Indian parties to the Statutory Commission and thus violated the letter and spirit of their own resolutions regarding self-determination for India.

Speaking on behalf of the organised Indian workers, I say that the Statutory Commission of the seven Parliamentarians must be and will be boycotted. Those who raised the plea that they cannot find seven representative Indians answer it themselves by suggesting a Committee of seven elected members of the Central Legislature. The plea that these seven Commissioners will bring an unbiassed mind to bear upon the subject, is met with a counter-suggestion that in that case it might have been better to have appointed seven savages from the heart of Central Africa. The most surprising thing of all is the fact that not one word or one gesture in this connection has been made or said by the Government or by the Labour Party.

INDIAN LABOUR IGNORED.

In regard to the organised workers of India, both parties are apparently agreed to ignore the existence both of the Indian Labour Movement and of the working classes of India. Let there be no mistake about it, that the Indian Labour Movement will have nothing to do with the Commission. Feeling is so strong that when a suggestion in boycott resolution passed yesterday at T.U.C. that Labour Party should be asked to withdraw its nominees was made, it was resented by several delegates, on the plea that they wanted to have nothing to do with the British Labour Party. No speeches in Parliament, no appeals at this hour, can change the determination of the people of India, who, with the exception of those who are always with the Government, right or wrong have determined to boycott the Commission. A great opportunity had been missed in the British Labour not pressing for a Round Table Conference. The future is full of misgivings."—Free Press.

UPROARIOUS MUSLIM MEETING

COMMISSION-BONE OF CONTENTION

POONA, Nov. 27.

Uproarious scenes marked to-day's meeting of Muslims held under the auspices of the Anjuman-I-Ittihad-I-Islam with Nawabshah Rookhusa Yarjung (cousin of Aga Khan) in the chair. Khan Saheb Jan Mohomed moved a resolution disapproving of boycott of the Statutory Commission and holding that in the best interests of the Muslims and the minorities the opportunity should be utilised for pressing their claims to adequate association of the minority communities in the administration of the country. Mr. Shukrullah, Member of the All India Congress Committee, urged complete boycott as the Commission was coming to enslave them.

The supporters of the resolution said that having accepted the Preamble of the Act at the Amritsar Congress, they could not go back upon it now. A Khilafatist denounced the Commission and a supporter of it retorted "you cannot get Swaraj by wearing Khaddar."

Uproar followed and the Khilafatists protested that their amendment was not put to the vote and left the meeting. The Chairman thereupon declared the resolution favouring the Commission carried.—A. P.

SIR K. V. REDDY FOR CO-OPERATION

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The South Indian Liberal Federation, Constitutoinalists Group, formed under the leadership of ex-Minister Sir K. V. Reddy and Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, at a meeting adopted a resolution expressing their resentment at the non-inclusion of Indians on the Statutory Commission, expressing the opinion that boycott of the Commission was undesirable and impolitic and was bound to injure the interests of India in general and of the Non-Brahmins in particular and urging the Non-Brahmins to assist the Commission with their views for securing the largest measure of self-government.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S DAY

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

In connection with the All-India Women's Day, a meeting of ladies in Madras was held and a general committee was formed. About fifty ladies have joined the Reception Committee. Women from all parts of India save been invited to join the General Committee by paying Rs. 3 and to come to Madras with their individual points of view on the vital questions.—A. P.

MORE ABOUT B .D. D AFFAIRS

'MATUNGA SABS' AND "BADA SABS"

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE

When the hearing in the Harvey-Nariman case was resumed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday Mr. Nariman made an application for the examination of two or three defence witnesses on commission. He said these witnesses were staying in upper India and could not possibly come down to Bombay leaving their respective duties. Mr. Nariman contended all of them were important witnesses and would adduce evidence to the 'bona-fide' of the allegations made by him against the B. D. D. generally.

MR. VELINKER'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Velinker opposed the application on the ground that one of the witnesses was giving evidence in regard to the allegation that Mr. Harvey had accepted bribes in the shape of furniture. He also objected on the ground that such an examination would hinder his cross-examination.

The Magistrate refused the application, but promised to sit extra time if necessary in order to allow the witnesses to return as soon as possible.

BILL FOR REJECTED GOODS.

Bhagatram Girdhar Joshi, an ex-Supervisor of the B. D. D., a witness for the defence, was then examined by Mr. Nariman

Witness joined the B. D D. in 1921 and was given the work in connection with the Worli scheme. At the end of the year Guzdar joined the B. D. D. Mr. Hamid joined the B. D. D. at about the same time. Both of them came from Hyderabad. Witness was under Hamid.

Because Guzdar came in the way of his duties and constantly interfered in his work, witness requested Hamid to allot separate work to them so that witness could work independently of Guzdar.

How did he interfere with your work?—Witness replied that he was asked to prepare a certain bill although the materials referred to in the bill were rejected by the B. D. D.

The Magistrate here observed that if Mr. Nariman was going to examine every witness on every item of the alleged corruption such as the bill mentioned, there would be no end to the case.

After some discussion on the point Mr. Nariman concluded the examination of the witness.

Mr. Nariman then called Mahomed Umar another defence witness to adduce evidence of the alleged corruption on the part of the Chief officer and the staff of Kandevili Quarry Department, where he alleged one member of the staff, Mr. G. Drake was made to resign and given contracts without tender. Mr. Nariman said that witness would give evidence to show that the profits were shared by Drake and the officers and staff of the Kandevili Quarry Department. He was adducing the evidence in justification of his allegation of corruption against the Department as a whole.

The Magistrate said Mr. Nariman could not examine the witness on the Kandevili Scheme because it did not relate to Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and therefore his evidence could not go in

COMPLAINTS OF "SHADY TRANSACTIONS."

Atmaram Harihar Kulkarni, a Senior Clerk in the Tata Hydro-Electric Co. was the next witness examined by Mr. Nariman. Witness came to know Mr. Nariman when he volunteered to canvas for him for the Council elections in 1923. Thereafter witness helped him in connection with the Development Department investigation.

Will you disclose the system adopted by me in conducting investigations in the B. D. D. affairs?—Various people including officers of B. D. D. came to Mr. Nariman and complained about shady transaction. Witness used to go to those people in company with his friends and verify the statements. Mr. Nariman thereafter took a statement from such people and kept them in a confidential file under lock and key.

"WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY."

Do you know why were these investigations carried on?—Because sometimes membbers of the staff of the B. D. D. used to come to Mr. Nariman and were telling him that there was so much waste of public money in the B. D. D. and asking him to take some steps to stop it.

Do you know the reason why such investigations were carried on?—Because Mr. Nariman wanted to make representation to the Bombay Government or the Government of India with regard to the B. D. D. Failing this Mr. Nariman even wanted to approach the members of Parliament.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said he took interest in the Development Department merely as a member of the public.

Which member of the staff of B. D. D. did you see at Mr. Nariman's house and who complained about the B. D. D.?—Witness did not remember any names of officers because it was a very long time before.

Who were the officers in regard to whom you conducted enquiries?—All kinds of people used to come to Mr. Nariman, and I made enquiries regarding the complaints that came to Mr. Nariman.

Maneckchand Coover alias Maneckchand Jivraj, a dealer in iron goods was then examined by Mr. Nariman. Witness did business for the last fifteen years. He dealt with the B. D. D. for about four years.

Witness had several transactions with the B. D. D. but he could not recall them to mind, unless he saw the books.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

Resuming after lunch Maneckchand Coover was further examined by Mr. Nariman.

Can you tell us the particulars of your transactions with the B. D. D. after referring to your books?—It began in about 1921 when we sold bolts.

Where did you give the delivery?—At Colaba. The winess stated that he had two transactions with the B. D. D. in 1921. In 1922 there were several transaction with different accounts relating to different schemes of the Department.

BACK BAY COMPANY.

His first transaction with the Matunga branch of the Department was in rails and shipping waggons. And in his account the witness had written about the B. D. D. as "Back Bay Company."

Did you go to Matunga Depot in connection with this transaction? Do you know the Executive Engineer Mechanical Branch there as you call him "Matunga Sab"?—I can't say.

Is Matunga Sab and the Mechanical Engineer the same?—The witness stated that his first transactions with the Matunga Sab was in 1922. The witness used to sell as well as buy from the B. D. D.

Some times persons of the Department came to him and sometimes they had correspondence with them.

Have you got any letter with you asking for quotations?—Yes, but I have not brought them here.

Have you got an account with the Netherlands Bank?—Yes.

Have you got the counterfoil cheque book for the same?—Yes.

Have you any account with other Banks?—Yes. With the International Bank.

You have managed to find every other cheque book except this one. Just that of the period when the transaction took place?—I have not found it.

And on the 29th of October you have drawn a cheque on the Bank for Rs. 5,000 and got it cashed?—Yes.

And you spent this on 30th October?—Yes.

SALE OF SURPLUS BARS.

Did you get any intimation with regard to the sale of the surplus bars?—First I put in my tender.

Even before you got the intimation?—I got the information from an advertisement.

Did you read this advertisement?—No. Somebody read it for me.

According to the advertisement offers were to be sent to the Director of Development?—Yes.

Had you any occasion to visit Matunga Depot in connection with this transaction?—I used to go there very often in connection with this.

Did you see the "Mota Sab" in connection with this?—Sometimes I saw him.

Who is this "Mota Sab" you are referring to?—I don't remember.

What, you had occasions to go to him so many times and you don't remember who he was?—No.

The witness then said that he had gone only after the M. S. bars were declared for sale and observed that all other transactions were done by correspondence.

The witness could not say definitely when he had gone to Matunga Sab but stated that he might have gone some times.

The tender you offered them was not accepted, but did you see anybody? Witness replied that he had made enquiries with the Matunga Sab Mr. Colwell who he said had told the witness that he could not effect the sale.

Continuing witness said that the Matunga Sab had told him that it was only after the "Bada Sab" had arrived that the sale could be put through and by "Bada Sab" the witness understood that he was Mr. Harvey.

Do you know that the big Sab had gone at that time?—Yes, to England.

Besides this did you send any offer?—Yes.

Have you got the office press copy book with reference to your offer for Rs. 102-8-0 for surplus bars?—No.

CROSS-EXAMINATION AGAIN.

Why have you not brought it? You were summoned to bring this as well as the counterfoil of the cheque book relating to the transaction of surplus bars. You have been very careful not to bring those records for which you had been summoned.

At this stage Mr. Velinker said that Mr. Nariman was cross-examining the witness which he could not do.

Mr. Nariman submitted to the Court that in view of the fact that the witness was deliberately keeping back those documents which he had been asked to produce he wanted the permission of the Court to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Velinker pointed out that the witness was not "hostile" and it was only if he was "hostile" that the Court could allow Mr. Nariman to cross-examine the witness and added that Mr. Nariman's complaint was groundless.

Magistrate: His complaint is not groundless. I am not satisfied with the witness. He has failed to produce documents when summoned.

The Magistrate further said it was very clear that the witness was purposely trying to obstruct the Court and allowed Mr. Nariman to cross-examine witness on the point.

Mr. Nariman:—According to B. D. D. letter you made an offer of Rs. 102-8-0 for the entire stock of surplus bars?—Yes. But I don't know whether it was an oral or written offer.

Do you suggest that for a stock worth over two lakhs you made only an oral offer?—I don't remember.

To repeated questions to the same effect witness replied he did not remember.

To further questions witness answered that Colwell told him that he had no power to dispose off the surplus bars until the "Bada Sab" returned from England.

Did he tell you when the "Bada Sab" was due to arrive?—No.

DO YOU KNOW HAMID?

Besides mild steel bars witness purchased other articles such as tipping waggons from B. D. D.

Do you know Mr. Hamid?—I never saw him.

Do you know when one 'Sab' goes on leave another acts in his place?—Yes. I know that but I did not know Mr. Hamid.

Do you know when you offered to purchase these surplus bars Hamid was the S. E.?—I don't know.

But you said a little while ago that Hamid rejected the offer. How did you come to know that Hamid rejected it?—I came to that conclusion because the deposit was returned.

When the "Bada Sab" came you repeated the offer?—Yes.

Do you know the date when Harvey arrived from England?—I came to know from the Matunga Depot.

Did you go to receive him on the mole?—No.

Sure? No.

Why did you address the offer to Mr. T. Harvey?—I did not adress it but my clerks did. I don't know English.

Can you explain why a former offer was addressed to Development Director and this is addressed to Mr. "T. Harvey"?—I don't know.

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday.

RESTORE COMMUNAL UNITY.

AN APPEAL TO LALAJI AND JINNAH

EFFECT OF HINDU-MUSLIM QUARRELS IN OTHER LANDS

DURBAN, Nov. 27.

At the annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Association strong speeches were made urging the Association to renew its political activities to safeguard Indian national rights.

Among others, the meeting passed a resolution praying the Minister to provide work to unemployed Indians and resolving to form a federal organisation to represent the Indian community's rights and intelests to the authorities.

By another resolution the Association appealed to Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. M. A. Jinnah to restore Hindu-Muslim unity, as the tension of feeling between the two communities in India was causing ruin to the interests of the Indians overseas.—F. P. Special Cable.

THE SIMON COMMISSION

NATAL INDIANS DISAPPOINTED

DURBAN, Nov. 27.

The Natal Indian Association has passed a resolution expressing disappointment at the All-White Statutory Commission and appeals to the people of India not to accept any Constitution short of Dominion Status.—F. P. Special Cable.

STEAMER COLLISION.

ITALIAN CAPT. ARRESTED

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Constantinople.—Recalling "Lotus" case the Italian steamer leaving Mersina recently collided and sank the sailing ship one of the Turkish crew of which was drowned. The Captain of the steamer has been arrested by order of the Turkish judicial authorities who considered that the accident was due to a faulty handling of the steamer.—Reuter.

RAIN HAVOC IN ALGERIA

DAMAGE RUNS INTO MILLIONS.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE NARROWLY AVERTED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—Heavy rains have caused widespread havoc in Algeria. A dam burst west of Fergoud and the appalling catastrophe to Perregaux, which is situaed below the dam was only narrowly averted by the presence of mind of the engineer who telephoned a warning enabling all inhabitants to escape to the upper parts of the houses or the neighbouring hills.

Hitherto it has been impossible to ascertain the number of casualties in the outlying districts. Damage is estimated at many millions of francs.

Conduit, through which the river flows, below the town of Mostagelem has burst and the lowlying parts of the town have been flooded resulting in 28 persons being drowned.—Reuter's Special.

PREMIER BRATIANU'S FUNERAL

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Bukharest.—The State funeral of Premier Bratianu was attended by delegations from all countries. Flags were flown at halfmast throughout the city and lamp-posts were draped with crape. The funeral service took place in the great hall of the Athenaeum and was attended by the family of Premier Bratianu, the Royal family, the Council of Regency, all State dignitaries and members of the diplomatic corps after which the coffin was taken in a gun-carriage followed by a cortege to the station and put in the train destined for his estate at Florica where he was buried in the family vault.—Reuter's Special.

WAR CLOUDS THICKENING.

POLISH INTRIGUES FOR REVOLUTION

LITHUANIAN MINISTER ON SITUATION

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Berlin.—In reply to a telegram requesting him to give his opinion on the situation in Lithuania, M. Valdemaras, the Lithuanian Prime Minister, has telegraphed to Reuter's Berlin correspondent declaring that there is overwhelming evidence that certain persons who fled from Lithuania after the attempted revolution in Taurogen last September are being used by Polish Government to organise a revolution against the Lithuanian Government.

M. Valdemaras emphasises that no party in Lithuania is ready to renounce Vilna to Poland. He is ready to resume normal relations with Poland when a satisfactory agreement has been reached with regard to Vila and Poland shows her readiness to respect the independence of Lithuania.—Reuter.

KOVNO ARRESTS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Riga.—Between twenty and thirty disloyal officers are reported to have been arrested at Kovno where all is quiet, but the atmosphere is tense. A majority of army is at present supporting the Government.—Reuter.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

SYMBOL OF SELF-SACRIFICE

GOVERNOR PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony of the National Medical College was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, on Monday evening. There was a large gathering representative of various professions, many of whom were medical men of long standing and eminence. To mention only a few of the distinguished visitors, there were the Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. J. B. Pradhan, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Khan Bahadur N. S. Chowksey, Justice Madgaoker, and Sir Temulji Nariman.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

Mr. M. Venkatrao, Chairman of the Council of the Medical College, in his welcome speech, referred to the early days of the College. He said, the College was the outcome of the intense desire of a few medical men in Bombay to start a teaching institution. That desire took definite shape in September 1921.

In the beginning of its life, the institution had to surmount many difficulties. The present council of management made their modest beginning with practically no funds in hand, but on the contrary with a liability of Rs. 35,000 to meet. But they were able, by now to wipe off a major portion of the liability thanks to the wholehearted co-operation of many of their distinguished friends and sympathisers.

Continuing, Mr. Venkatarao said that they had applied to the Government for a Building and Annual grant to the college in 1926, and also a grant for the extension of the Nair Hospital in 1927, and they were anxiously awailing the result. They had also appealed to the Bombay Municipality for Medical Relief grant but so far they had not succeeded. He hoped that the Municipality would not fail to respond generously to their appeal in view of the fact that they had been treating daily, on an average over a hundred out-door and about fifty in-door patients.

A panoramic view of the National Medical College which was opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on Monday.

PLEA FOR GOVT. AID.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker, who followed the previous speaker reiterated the hope that the Government would see its way to help the institution financially.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, who on rising to speak was heartedly cheered by the audience said:

The interest which I have endeavoured to take in all measures for the extension of medical relief in this City and Presidency are well-known to all of you and I greatly appreciate the generous terms in which you have referred to my efforts to improve the existing arrangements for medical treatment, and the very warm welcome you have accorded to Lady Wilson and myself on this occasion.

There can be no doubt that one of the greatest needs of the present time in the Bombay Presidency is an adequate supply of properly qualified men to work in the villages and country districts, for, although a large number of qualified medical men pass out every year from our Medical Schools and Colleges, the tendency is, no doubt quite naturally, for most of them to settle down in the larger towns, where they find it easier to start a practice, where the surroundings are more congenial, and where there are adequate educational facilities for their children, rather than in the smaller towns and villages which do not possess such advantages. I am very glad to learn that this College is doing its part towrds the solution of this pressing problem, and that some of your past students are already making such good use of the training they have received here by serving the needs of the rural population.

SYMBOL OF SELF SACRIFICE.

It will be admitted, I think, that it is beyond the powers of any Government, by itself, to provide adequate medical relief for the whole population of the country, and I do not know of any Government that has attempted it in any country. Hitherto it would seem that, in India, the tendency has been rather to look to Government and to rely too little on the capacity for work and self-sacrifice of the people, and especially of the young men who flock in such numbers to all centres of medical and other education; and, on this account, I would highly commend the independent efforts that have been made by the founders and donors of this College in building up an institution worthy of this City without any external assistance. The National Medical College deserves the greatest credit for being the first institution of its kind in this Presidency supported entirely by voluntary contributions, not only on account of the success it has so far achieved, but on account of the example it has set of what can be done by properly organised unofficial effort. Such results cannot be brought about without hard work, generosity and self-sacrifice, and of all these there is ample evidence in the history of the College.

LACK OF FUNDS.

Your Chairman has referred to the application which has been made to Government for grants-in-aid, both recurring and non-recurring, for your College and Hospital, and your request naturally recalls to mind the agreement reached between the Government of Bombay and the Corporation twenty years ago, by virtue of which Government took over the whole cost of the City Police, and the Corporation assumed, among other things, the duty of making adequate provision for establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries, and carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief. At the same time, Government undertook to maintain what are known as the Scheduled Hospitals, namely, the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and other Government hospitals in the City, the Corporation contributing a little over four lakhs of rupees a year towards their cost. This agreement was incorporated in the Bomby City Municipal Act, and thus legislative effect was given to an agreement which had been arrived at between the Corporation and Government, and was described by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in the debate on the subject in the Legislative Council, as a straightforward and honest arrangement of various liabilities between the Corporation and Government, and an exceedingly happy termination of a subject which had caused a great deal of friction and trouble between the Corporation and the Government in the past. It is evident, therefore, that Government are bound by this agreement, made twenty years ago, to maintain the Scheduled Hospitals, and this we are endeavouring to do at a cost which has now risen to about twelve lakhs of rupees a year, out of which, as I have already said, the Corporation contributes about four lakhs, while we spend about eight lakhs. It has been a very difficult task for us, on account of the greatly increased and ever increasing expenditure in all departments, to fulfil our obligations to the Scheduled Hospitals, and it does not appear likely that, after we have made adequate provision for them, and for medical relief throughout the Presidency, there will remain next year any surplus which we, as a Government, can devote to the aid of other hospitals in Bombay City, however, deserving such institutions may be. In this connection perhaps it is unnecessary for me to remind you that Government, in the forthcoming budget, will have to meet the calls on Provincial Revenues made necessary by the disastrous floods in Gujerat and Sind—a fact which, unfortunately but necessarily, makes it impossiable to find revenue in the forthcoming year for many schemes of great importance, much as we should desire to give financial assistance to them. Personally I feel that the National Medical College, and the Hospital which owes its foundation and maintenance to the munificent generosity of Dr. A. L. Nair, are really deserving of encouragement and support, and I trust that they will receive them in full measure from those who are able to assist them in any way.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

You have very kindly said in your speech, Mr. Chairman, that my benediction on the College will be a source of inspiration to all those who enter its portals. I wish I could think, as I hope, that it may also be an inspiration to those who appreciate

(Continued on page 9.)

PLEA FOR PROTECTION

HANDICAP OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

HEAVY RAILWAY FREIGHTS

HOW FOREIGN COMPETITION IS KEPT UP.

The Indian Tariff Board examined Mr. D. A. Kadar of the Titvala Match Factory on Monday.

The Titvala Match Factory was opened on the 1st April, 1925, with a capital of Rs. 50,000. The fullest capacity of the factory equipped for the manufacture of matches and industry was 1,100 gross. Witness did not think that Indian matches were in any way inferior to the imported ones, but there was an impression among consumers that imported matches were of superior quality. Witness imported Japanese and Polish wood and used also Indian wood to some extent. The match industry did not get any concession from the Government, but witness thought that such concession was desirable in the shape of forest acquisition by royalty at minimum rates. The railway freight were too high for the match industry to get suitable wood from far distance. Witness had engaged only two men from outside India and hoped to do away with them shortly.

STRENGTH OF LABOUR.

The total strength of their labour was 525, out of which 375 were women and children. Witness' firm supplied matches in the South till Mysore, and in the North as far as Gujarat and Kathiawad and also Central Provinces. The chief competitors of Indian match industry were Sweden and their local factories. The foreign matches were also imported in Indian States and sold at cheaper rates near Bombay than those imported in Bombay.

Foreigners in order to keep their labels current in Indian market offered to sell goods at a loss as they had various other markets to make up the loss where they had no competition or prohibitive duty.

IMPORT DUTY.

India had to pay 15 per cent. import duty while the foreigners had not to pay any duty as they got all materials in their own country. Witness urged for protection of the Indian match industry. The present Custom's duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross did not really benefit the industry as they had to pay high rates for imported chemicals.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

FOR BOYCOTTING COMMISSION

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

The consideration of the resolution in regard to the Statutory Commission as approved by the Subjects' Committee was then taken up. After the resolution had been moved by Mr. Kishorelal Ghose and seconded and supported, an amendment was moved adding to the first part the words, "and calls upon the Parliamentary Labour Party to withdraw the two Labour representatives."

Mr. Dange in opposing the amendment said that it breathed of mendicancy and was, therefore, humiliating.

The mover of the resolution accepted the amendment and the resolution as amended was passed by fifty to thirty votes. Poll was then demanded and the President promised to take it to-morrow morning, but a section of the audience who wanted to speak further on the amendment kept on protesting and some passage at arms ensued.

Two other resolutions were then discussed and passed. The first urged upon the Government of India to appoint a Commission to revise the Workmen's Compensation Act and give adequate representation on that to the Trade Union Congress and the second requested Government to pass necessary legislation fixiny maximum hours of work for all industrial workers at eight hours day and forty-eight hours week.—A.P.

WATERSIDE WORKER'S STRIKE.

SERIOUS DISLOCATION OF OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Melbourne.—It is feared that both overseas and intersate shipping will be further seriously dislocated as a result of the resolution of the waterside workers on Saturday refusing to accept the owners' terms particularly if the latter resort to the establishment of a free labour bureaux. The waterside workers, however, have decided to notify the owners that they are still prepared to negotiate for an agreement covering every phase of the industry.—Reuter's Special.

Johannesburg.—Thousands of persons this afternoon visited the scene of Irene Kanthack's murder. One native is now detained pending investigation of the blood-stains found on his clothing.—Reuter's Special.

Major-General G. A. Weir and Colonel J. R. Minshull-Ford and Captain Heaver dined at Government House, Bombay on Sunday.

GRAVE DANGER TO INDIAN INTERESTS IN KENYA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

tively from Col. Amery as to what he actually meant.

CLAIMS OF INDIANS.

Indians in this country have very large claims for equal treatment or even for preferential treatment. They are likely to be denied every fairness and justice. It was on account of their presence in the country that the British Government first took control. Indians were here at the time Vasco Da Gama touched Mombasa on his way to India and he was piloted by an Indian to Calicut.

NEW MOTIVE.

Dr. Norman Leys in his book "Kenya', says:—

"A new motive had appeared to reinforce the old aims of protecting missionaries and helping Indian traders. As regads British East Africa itself, the despatches and debates of the period show clearly that its future was then regarded in the closest relation with India. Then and for years later, practically all the trade of Eastern Africa was in the hands of Indians. India troops had just saved the situation in Uganda. European colonisation was undreamt of and Sir John Kirk, the British Agent for a generation at the Court of Zanzibar, to whom more than any other man we owe our position in Eastern Africa, used to refer to East Africa as India's America. Most of the early Governors and the most of their principal subordinates were men with Indian and not Colonial experience. The country, in fact, looked towards India, rather than towards Europe. The currency was naturally Indian and Indian Penal Code was taken over bodily. It is still in force in the Colony. Indians built the railway to Uganda and Indian armed police was attached to every important Government stations. Indian traders and shop-keepers spread over the country selling the calico of Lancashire and buying hides for export in return."

INDIANS' IMPORTANT PART.

Indians played a very important part in first development of the Colony. As soon as the country was opened, they established themselves in all trading centres and helped the Government greatly. They supplied all needs as regards clerical services in Government and business houses. It was economically impossible to carry on any business without Indian help. To a certain extent, it is the case still. They still form the main stores throughout the country stations and all through the settled areas. The Railway Manager has tried the experiment of running Railway without Indians, but he has had to give it up and one again finds Indians in the Railway as before.

Practically the whole retail and Native trade is still in the hands of Indians and they are performing a very important function of supplying Native needs at a very low cost owing to competition between themselves.

They had to accept the 1923 White Paper as regards their claims in this country which gave them nothing and took away much. The smallest thing which they got, namely "No Segregation in Townships" is also a victory only in name, in practice, it is defeated and not recognised. In Mombasa recently, forty plots were advertised for sale by Government in one of the best localities and were reserved for Europeans only. The result was that only fourteen out of them were sold by tender at price of £200 per acre. If it was open to Indians, they would have realised at least £1,000 per acre. At the same time, the plots on Salim Road in the areas where there is no segregation, are valued by Government at £2,500 per acre and owing to Indian bidding, they are likely to realise more.

REPUDIATING THE 1923 AGREEMENT.

The White Paper of 1923 is now being repudiated by the White Paper of 1927 and the claims of Indians are now being ignored. We, therefore, arrive at the conclusion that:—

1. It is premature to give to this country at this stage Self-Government. It will be against the whole spirit of Trusteeship of Natives which was the main principle of the 1923 White Paper.

2. Because, it would do a further great injustice to Indians in this country in giving them no share in responsibility and depriving them of the chance of appeal and of pressure from the Government of India on the Colonial Office.

3. The general unfitness of the European population of Kenya to accept that trust.

It is claimed that by having Self-Government, settlers would have power to veto any proposal that runs counter to what they regard as their interests. The settler community are employers of labour, in the same sense as coal-owners and factory people are employers at home and would anyone come forward to support the idea of allowing powers to employers of Labour at home to frame legislation as they required? Like owners of land and capital in any other country, the settlers have unique opportunities of serving the community by their wealth and knowledge. In the end, they will win for themselves the place their services deserve. But, they have no right to assess the value of the services themselves. And when they rate themselves highly as to demand the decisive voice in the Colony's affairs, they are making a demand, that is as unreasonable as a similar demand by the principal owners of land and factories would be in any other country.

These reflections affect the issue of Federation only, as that Federation is being made dependent by interested parties on a change in the Constitution of Kenya, giving far greater powers to the White settlers. It will be possible later to discuss Federation in itself, apart from that, unreal and unnecessary complication.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

(Continued from page 6.)

legislation is necessary before any steps are taken in the direction. The following points are to be carefully considered when attempting any legislation:—

1. Registration of the firms as private bankers. This is highly essential because to-day, every Dick, Tom and Harry calls himself a banker. The registrar should not issue certificates unless he is satisfied as to the bona fides of the man and his business.

2. Provision in the law for the proper investment of these funds. The writer has come across specific instances where these people purchase lands and estates out of the public money and boom in the bazar that they are worth so much and thereby enhance their credit. The investments should be in securities approved by the Government on the recommendation of the Indian Bankers' Association, (referred to later).

3. Provision with regard to the period of the loans. Rules may be framed annually according to the local needs.

4. Publication of their position monthly in the local paper.

5. Audit of the accounts half-yearly.

6. Maintaining a minimum balance in securities in Indian Banks approved by the Government on the recommendation of Indian Bankers' Association.

7. Whether we are able to influence the Government to help us or not we have got to do certain things for ourselves, for maintaining our present status and improving. Experience of other nations has shown that the banks of the country should in addition to looking to the Government for help, help themselves first. Institutions have been made big and have attained their present status entirely by their own efforts.

8. A joint publicity campaign.

9. Survey of the banking needs and potentialities of the country.

10. Generally to look after the interests of Indian Banking.

It is for tackling such common problems that an Indian Bankers' Association is essential. The Association should consist of the Indian members of the banking profession. It should have subsidiary associations in all commercial centres. The subsidiary associations should hold their annual convention for solving their local problems. There should be a National Convention for solving the National problems held under the auspices of the Indian Bankers' Association, for the formation of which, I hope our Indian Bankers will take steps.

(To Be Continued.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNEY.

Continued from page 7.)

to hook it round Mackinnon played it on to his head from which it went up into the air Godambe holding it safely. (22-1-7).

It seemed to be a doubtful case, for the batsman appealed, but Mr. Warden, the Umpire, decided against him.

GUISE INJURES HIS HAND.

J. L. Guise came out to replace him and played his first ball dangerously into slips. A couple of singles and a brace by Hosie caused 30 to appear. Guise placed Ramji to the off for a Single and then Hosie snicked a risky shot through slips for another. The pitch was giving Ramji no help, but still that bowler was always dangerous. Hosie glanced Chandarana nicely for a brace but in playing a fiery one from the demon bowler, Guise injured his hand seriously and had to retire for attention R. J. O. Meyer taking his place at the wicket. The Calcutta batsman had scored two. A stroke to third man by Hosie saw Meyer opening his account with a pretty leg glance. Hosie sneaked a short one and Meyer stole the next over wih a single. Ramji's third ball was placed into the gully for a single and then Hosie obtained a couple followed by a brace. A pretty square cut by the same batsman produced no runs but was heartily appreciated. The fourth decade was hoisted after forty minutes of play. Chandarana conceded a single in his next ovef and then allowed Hosie to take another by misfielding a cut. Meyer crossed over to face the left-hander. A couple of singles gave place to a four by Hosie who drove Ramji to the off-boundary with the best stroke thus far. Meyer glanced the left-hander for a single and then Hosie obtained a brace.

HOSIE GETS A LIFE.

At 54 S. R. Godambe relieved Ramji at the pavilion end and Meyer drove his first ball to the off-boundary. A single brought Hosie over to face the bowling and then that batsman received a life when Dalvi dropped him in the slips. In his next over, however, Chandarana scattered Meyer's wickets with a perfect good length ball to which the batsman played back. (59—2—12). The retiring batsman had played a stylish and confident game and appeared to have been well set.

GUISE RESUMES PLAY.

Guise came out to resume his innings and played out the over. Chandarana conceded a single to Hosie who crossed over to face the other bowler whom he drove to the off for a single, Deodhar preventing a certain boundary by a piece of good fielding. Guise obtained his first boundary by placing Godambe neatly to leg. A lull in the scoring was broken by a fine off-drive for four by Hosie and the same batsman glanced Chandarana neatly for a brace. At 76 S. S. Joshi replaced M. Chandarana who had been maintaining a fine length for an hour and a quarter. Hosie put him to square leg for a four and then crossed over to face Godambe. A full blooded drive to the off was well fielded by Deodhar who conceded only a single. The batting was very cautious, Guise contenting himself by keeping his end up and scoring occasionally by twining the ball away to leg, while Hosie played safe shots.

HOSIE HITS A 1|2 CENTURY.

Hosie reached his half-century by hooking Joshi to the leg boundary and a square cut brought him a single. Two more singles completed the over. In the next over, Navle dropped Hosie behind the wicket but in the same over, the batsman snicked Godambe into the slips where he was well held by S.S. Joshi (91—3—52.)

Hosie's had been a sound innings, and, though not without blemish, he had played the bowling confidently for over an hour and a half.

Yeldham opened his account with a single but an overthrow brought him one more. With an off-drive he crossed over to face Ramji who came on at the Police Court end in place of Joshi, but he snicked the first ball a bumping one into the hands of Navle who made no mistake (94—4—3).

The next man in was Travers who put Ramji into the gully for a single. After the first bowler had sent down a no-ball, Guise played a risky shot into the gully just out of the reach of Godambe. At the other end, he caused the first century to appear by lifting Godambe to the on boundary. Travers played out a maiden over from Ramji and Guise did the same at the other end. A neat cut by Travers was well fielded by Deodhar in the slips and then a single by the skipper was followed by a leg hook to the boundary by Guise. Travers glanced Godambe for a trio and Guise put him to mid-on for a single. Bumping deliveries were cut nicely by the Calcutta palyer for two and one and then Travers obtained a single with an off-drive. When the total stood at 115, Vithal brought S. S. Joshi on at the maiden end in place of Ramji. Travers pulled the second ball to the leg boundary. Another single caused 120 to appear and Travers faced Godambe. After surviving a confident appeal for l.b.w., Travers skied the ball through slips for a brace Chandarana replaced S. S. Joshi and bowled a maden over, the lunch interval arriving at this stage, Guise and Traverse had scored 23 and 14, respectively.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY

Ramji took charge of the attack from the pavilion end after the lunch interval and sent down a dangerous over. Travers executed a pretty late cut for two, but he was not comfortable with the others. Chandarana bowled a maiden over to Guise and then Travers played an overtossed ball from Ramji to mid-on. Guise scored a single off Chandarana's ball, but in crossing over to face Ramji he succumbed to the fourth ball being held by a brilliant one-handed low catch by Deodhar. (127—5—24).

It had been a plucky effort of Guise and if he had not been injured he would probably have done something big. With great patience he had curbed his usual free tactics and as the result of a hundred minutes of safe play was fully worth the 24 runs he had scored.

Cullen succeeded him and a bye gave him the opportunity of crossing over to face Chandarana. A short run took him across again and then a fine stroke to mid-on was well chased by Chandarana who allowed only three runs. Travers earned applause by glancing Ramji prettily to the fine leg boundary, and then taking a single he went over to the other end where he drove and cut the left-hander for two and one respectively. Cullen stole the over by putting the ball into the gully and then hit Ramji for three fours, hoisting 150 on the board.

At this stage S. S. Joshi took over the leather from Chandarana. A bye for four was followd by a hefty hit by the European skipper which produced four runs, Vithal just managing to touch the ball with his finger-tips in a good effort to hold it. At the Gymkhana end Godambe replaced Ramji and was pulled to the leg boundary by Cullen. Travers got a life at 31 when Navle dropped him off Godambe's bowling, but the same bowler tempted Cullen to come out to hit and Navle atoned for his mistake by stumping him in splendid fashion (167—6—21).

The retiring batsman had had a merry innings and he had collected his runs in a very attractive style.

PATIENT TACTICS.

Gaillard replaced him at the crease, but did not seem to be at all comfortable with Godambe who had him guessing again and again.

A few singles were followed by a snick

(Continued on page 10.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Abined group of the Hindu and European teams with His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in the centre.

Mr. Travers, Captain of the European Team whose 70 in yesterday's match went far in making up the Europeans' total.

their overtions. We have the Big Five of English Nation. What was the helphe Government in making these insons a power in the world and the g five? The first and foremost dut our bankers to-day is to organize selves first under an association calle Indian Bankers' Association. Every nan the world has got associations re ting all the important activities. America, they have the Life Insurance ention. There are other conventio other branches of Insurance. T ve the Bankers' Association with pr al associations in all provinces. have different sections in the Assoc itself, called the State Bank division, al Bank division, Trust Company on, Savings Bank division and so on India, we have our Chambers of rce and all the Trade Associatio the grain, cotton, bullion, iron and and so on. Our insurance companies ately organized themselves under the n, Indian Insurance Companies' Don Committee. Its work during the years of its existence has been beyo nary human expectations.

INDIAN ERS' ASSOCIATION.

Only ou ng fraternity has not an association own. We are competitors no d But we have certain common pr to be discussed and solved to mutual benefit. Indian banking ha many problems taxing the cleverest l brains. Some of the problems t front us at present are:—

1. Main the prosperity (if it may be so said)
2. The of standardizing the work of al nks.
3. The e of their employees.
4. The n of the public in the use of ban
5. The y for a national thrift campaign.
6. The y for a national investment camp
7. The n of having a financial press.
8. A joint publicity campaign.
9. Survey of the banking needs and potentialities of the country.
10. Generally to look after the interests of Indian Banking.

It is for tackling such common problems that an Indian Bankers' Association is essential. The Association should consist of the Indian members of the banking profession. It should have subsidiary associations in all commercial centres. The subsidiary associations should hold their annual convention for solving their local problems. There should be a National Convention for solving the National problems held under the auspices of the Indian Bankers' Association, for the formation of which, I hope our Indian Bankers will take steps.

(To Be Continued.)

SPEECHES IN COMMONS

THOUGHTS AND LANGUAGE OF MISS MAYO.

COMMISSION NOT WANTED BY INDIA.

PT. MOTILAL ADDRESSES INDIAN STUDENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Addressing a crowded and enthusiastic meeting at the Indian Students' Hostel, Pandit Motilal Nehru strongly urged his hearers to work for the removal of all the causes of Hindu-Moslem disputes. He declared that the solution of communalism would be found not by platform work and discussions among leaders, but by the people themselves. He was confident that if the influence of communal leaders was removed, there would cease to be any communal question in India. Pandit Nehru added that now that the Simon Commission would be going out to India, nothing would suit the bureaucratic Government better than the Hindu-Moslem quarrels. He had asked his friends on the Commission why they were going to India when they could write their report here showing the existence of communal disputes and illiteracy after 150years of the British rule and other shortcomings real or imaginary, and negativing the Indian demand. Why should India be subjected to all this expenditure and tomfoolery? The Conservative speakers in the Commons on Friday spoke the thoughts and language of Miss Mayo and relied on her statements. Indians did not want the Commission to investigate such allegations. They would not be parties to the enquiry.—Reuter.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN WAGES AND EXCLUSION

MR. SASTRI'S MEMORANDUM.

DURBAN, Nov. 27.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has published a memorandum in "The Natal Witness" on the Liquor Bill which will shortly come up for legislation in the Union Parliament. Mr. Sastri says:—

"The Labour Party may be assured of the support of the Indian leaders in the reasonable measures to remove unfair competition. To lay down high standards of wages payable to all men engaged in the same class of work is one thing. To exclude men of a certain race or colour by law from a calling is another thing."—F. P. Special Cable.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Mahomed Habibullah leaves Delhi on 8th December for Calcutta and after halting there on the 9th and 10th returns to Delhi on the 12th.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the St Andrews' Day Service at the St. Andrews' Church, Bombay, on Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay lunched with the Quadrangular Cricket Teams at the Bombay Gymkhana Club on Monday the 28th November.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the new building of the National Medical College, Bombay on Monday the 28th November.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Pease, the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Winterbotham and Lt Colonel and Mrs. S. [illegible] dined at Government House, Bombay on Monday the 28th November.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 8.)

the excellent work which has been and is being done, and the generosity already shown, to give a helping but a generous hand towards its further progress and efficiency.

The College has now reached a stage in which it can give adequate training to its students on modern lines, including that practical training in an up-to-date hospital which is such an important feature of a good medical education. I trust that the High standard that has been reached will be fully maintained, and that the College will continue to be of service to the public of this City and Presidency.

I should like to echo your thanks, and add my congratulations to your Architect and Engineers—Messrs. Kamtekar and Bhiwandkar, who have generously given their services towards the erection of this stately and well designed building. May I also thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your Council for their invitation to Lady Wilson and myself to come here to-day, and for asking me to perform this important ceremony which I now do by formally declaring open the National Medical College.

Their Excellencies then proceeded to open the new College building. After the performance of the ceremony they were garlanded.

His Excellency, before his departure, addressed the Medical students and thanked them for the good work they had done last year in collecting money for his Hospital.

After their Excellencies were duly thanked for honouring the occasion by their presence, the gathering dispersed.

Beautiful women the whole world over entrust their complexions to the care of Icilma Cream.

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Women of fashion know well that money cannot buy a purer or more delicate cream than Icilma. It not only cleanses the skin—but does permanent good, for alone among face creams it contains the famous Icilma Water from Northern Africa, renowned far and wide for its beautifying properties.

Invisible as air and wholly free from grease, Icilma forms a perfect protection against the harsh, drying influence of hot sun or rough winds. And by a special process of manufacture (taking nine times as long as the preparation of ordinary creams), Icilma is wrought to an exquisite foamy lightness, which makes it the most ethereal of creams and the best base for powder.

Make regular use of Icilma on rising, after washing, before motoring, playing games, or entering the heated atmosphere of theatre or ballroom. You may do so with confidence, for Icilma is guaranteed not to grow hair. For the final touch, use silk-sifted Icilma Face Powder—light as a butterfly's wing, the daintiest powder made.

Icilma CREAM

In beautiful new jade-coloured jars.
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

In conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief, invariably follows the administration of calcium in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells

Good Health in the Tropics with KALZANA.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all chemists and Stores in bottles containing 75 tablets.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

for three by Travers. The skipper caused 180 to appear when he pushed Joshi to leg for a single. After missing with a terrific swing Travers square cut Godambe to the off boundary and then drove him into the country for a single. Ramji came on again at the Bori Bunder end and Travers passed his half-century by turning him to the leg boundary. He stole the next over by snicking the last ball into the gully and 190 appeared on the board. It had taken Travers an hour and thirty-five minutes to get his fifty. Chandarana chased a hit for two and then Travers drove a tempting ball into the country for a single. Godambe was bowling splendidly and varying his speed and length with great judgment. Travers caused the second century to appear with a leg hook to the boundary and then greeted this by smacking Ramji to the off boundary. Chandarana replaced Ramji at th e north end and Gaillard hit an overtossed ball to the leg boundary. A series of singles saw Travers sky the ball into the country where Pardeshi made a gallant effort to hold it though without success. But the skipper played the next ball on to his own wicket and had to retire 212—7—70).

His had been a sterling innings including nine fours and, except for a life behind the wicket at 31, without grave blemish.

STOLID BATTING.

Hopkins playd out the over Chandarana sent down a maiden over to Gaillard and then Hopkins broke his duck with a single to the off. Ramji relieved Chandarana and Gaillard snicked him through the slips for a single. Hopkins had rather a rough time of it with Ramji, being hit four times in the same over, and had to retire for repairs, Howlett coming out to take his place at the wicket.

When he had scored nine runs Gaillard put Godambe into the slips with a pretty late cut which was stopped by Jai. A loose one from Godambe was dispatched to the leg boundary and Gaillard then steered a fiery one through the slips for another four and 220 appeared. The scoring had slowed down considerably, the batsmen taking no risks. Ramji sent down a maiden over and then Gaillard played a risky shot into the slips off Godambe's first ball. An off drive for two was followed by a closely run single and Howlett watched two dangerous balls go past untouched.

Howlett opened his score with a chop into the gully and then Gaillard obtained four with a similar stroke. The fast bowler drove Godambe into the country for a single and Gaillard hoisted 240 on the board with a hit to the on boundary. Ramji's next over proved fruitful for with his third ball he scattered Howlett's wickets and the teams adjourned for tea. (242—8—2).

AFTER TEA

Hopkins came out to resume the innings with Gailard and played out a maiden over from Ramji who was in charge of the attack from the Bori Bunder end, Godambe took on from the other end and Gaillard, after narrowly escaping being stumped, chopped the ball through the gully for four. Hopkins square cut Ramji for a brace and then hoisted 250 on the board by pulling him round to the leg boundary. A single by Hopkins was followed by two successive fours when Gaillard faced Godambe. Hopkins obtained a single off Ramji but the fast bowler scattered Gaillard's wickets with the fourth ball. (263-9-47). The Europeans' last minute selection had played up trumps. His innings had occupied an hour and a half and included nine fours. Penfold was last man in and played out the over. Vithal replaced Godambe with S. S. Joshi and Hopkins obtained a single off him. The rest of the over was unproductive. Hopkins smacked Ramji to the score board for four and then gave Godambe an easy chance in slips which that fielder accepted. (268-10-13). The innings had occupied four hours and twenty five minutes.

EUROPEANS.—(1st Innings).

A. L. Hosie, c S. S. Joshi, b Godambe	52
M. Mackinnon, c Godambe, b Ramji	7
J. L. Guise, c Deodhar, b Ramji	24
R. J. O. Meyer, b M. Chandarana	12
R. E. S. Yeldham, c Navle, b Ramji	3
F. G. Travers, b Godambe	70
W. J. Cullen, st. Navle, b Godambe	12
B. Gaillard, b Ramji	47
R. G. Hopkins, c Godambe, b Ramji	13
B. Howlett, b Ramji	2
A. G. Penfold, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	268.

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
M. H. Chandarana	23	5	45	1
L. Ramji	32	7	92	6
S. R. Godambe	33	11	81	3
S. S. Joshi	11	1	33	0

THE HINDU INNINGS

AN EARLY DISASTER

A little before S. M. Dalvi and J. G. Navle came out to open the Hindu innings, the former facing Meyer who was entrusted with the attack from the maidan end. Dalvi turned the first ball to the leg boundary and played out the rest of the over. Howlett took on from the other end his first ball being a bye. But Dalvi snicked the third and Travers held him at deep slip, a good catch (5-1-4). Naomal played out the over and Meyer bowled a maiden over to Navle at the other end. Two more maidens followed Narrowly escaping an appeal for l.-b.-w. by Meyer. Another maiden over by the fast bowler and then Naomal opened his account with a leg glance for one, a leg bye being scored in this over. Penfold replaced Howlett at the pavilion end and the batsman scored a single. Howlett came on at the maidan end and hoisted the first decade by glancing him for a single. Naomal with a similar stroke stole the next over, Meyer bowling at the pavilion end. Both batsmen displaying extreme caution and came very slowly. Naomal put Meyer to the gully for a single and at the other end snicked the fast bowler three times slips for four, following this with a single glance for a single. Stumps were drawn for the day at this stage.

HINDUS.—(1st Innings).

S. M. Dalvi, c Travers, b H	4
J. G. Navle, batting	2
Y. Naomal, batting	9
Extras	2
Total (for 1	17

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT FINANCIAL SWARAJ

MR. KHAITAN'S TRIBUTE TO POCHKHANAWALA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

It was a representative gathering that met at Birla Park at reception held in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of Central Bank under the auspices of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. A striking tribute was paid by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Senior Vice-President of the Chamber who in welcoming Mr. Pochkhanawala said:

On behalf of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, I extend to you, Mr. Pochkhanawala, our very hearty and cordial welcome. And let me express our sincere appreciation of your kindness in accepting our invitatiion amidst your many engagements. To me, and I am sure, to each one of us, Mr. Pochkhanawala is the embodiment and proud symbol of Indian banking; and Indian Banking is the very bed-rock of National Economic Autonomy divorced from which Political Autonomy were a mere chimera. Mr. Arthur Moore, whose experience of Eastern and Far-Eastern politics is both intensive and extensive, once said that the real handicap in the way of a speedy achievement of political rights by Turkey was her having no control over her banking system which was dominated by foreign interests. India also suffers from an identical handicap. And the odds would have been dead against us but for the pioneer work done by our distinguished guest and by the success which he has secured from his efforts by sheer self-reliance, grit and earnestness of purpose.

SUCCESS OF CENTRAL BANK.

Among the Banks registered in India there are only five which have a good-sized capital and reserves; and of these, the Central Bank of India of which Mr. Pochkhanawala is the founder and Managing Director and the Punjab National Bank are the only two institutions which can claim to be Indian in the completest sense of the term—Indian in capital, Indian in Directorate, Indian in outlook, Indian in 'clientele,' and above all, Indian in 'personnel' of management from top to bottom and without one single exception. It is the success of these two banks and their growing puissance year by year that constitute the material back-ground to our aspiration to have sooner or later,—God helping, and sooner rather than later—an autonomous Indian Banking system, comprehensive in its field of activities, sympathetic in outlook and serving the various interests of the country.

URGENCY OF BANKING PROBLEM.

I am afraid even the leaders of Indian thought or the general Indian public has not adequately realised the vital importance and urgency of the banking problem. What few amenities are available to-day are scrappy, inadequate, totally unsuited to actual needs and requirements and ill-adapted for the peculiar conditions of India. The problem of Indian banking bristles with difficulties. And those who like Mr. Pochkhanawala seek to contribute their best to bring the problem nearer solution have a really uphill task. The tragedy, however, is that there is but faint recognition of the momentous nature of that task much less of the significant national service rendered by those engaged in it. There is to contend against Government's apathy if not active hostility; lack of appreciation by our own leaders; and stodgy by a public not yet accustomed to modern methods and ideas of banking.

On an occasion like this, I wish to assure on behalf of the Indian bar that we wish our honoured guest every best of luck in his mission, for, his mission is also an aspect—and a fundamental aspect—of the national problem. There can be no Swaraj without financial Swaraj and no Financial Swraj without Swaraj in the world of banking.—Free Press.

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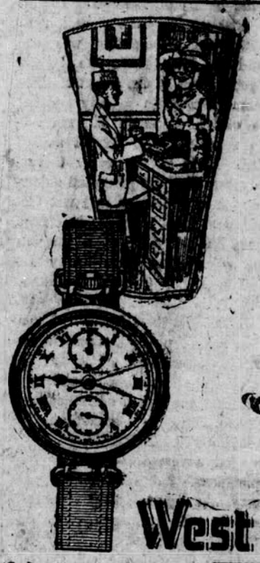

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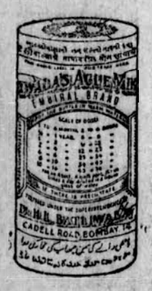

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POONA LETTER.

RUMOURS OF ARRESTS OF LOCAL LEADERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 24.

All other topics have been eclipsed by the Statutory Commission. Besides the small meeting held under the auspices of the Young Nationalist Party, there is no public meeting worth the name of Poona held as yet to express Poona public opinion on the question of boycott of the Commission. Nevertheless public feeling is decidedly in favour of boycott. At least to-day all parties in the city seem to be agreed, although for varying reasons. Even the "Servant of India" and the "Dnyan Prakash", the two Moderate organs, have proclaimed boycott. The "Dnyan Prakash" has criticised Mr. N. C. Kelkar for not throwing himself unreservedly on the side of boycott for being a little cautious in his writings and interviews. Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, the leader of the No-change Party, has also warned people of the dangers of the boycott. He has given an interview to the correspondent of the "Nava Kal" of Bombay in which he has satirically reminded leaders and people of the previous boycotts of the N. C. O. days and especially of the Council boycott. He has placed his finger on the possible division between the Hindus and the Moslems on this question and also that between Brahmans and Non-Brahmans. It is felt that in his views he has not minced matters. The Responsivists have already issued their statement. The Provincial Congress Committee too in its Pen meeting passed a resolution generally on the lines of that statement. The Non-Brahmans have not yet so far committed themselves on the point. Only the "Bhala", a Marathi weekly, has given a flat denial to the question whether the Commission should be boycotted. In a Fergusson College meeting Prof. V. G. Kale who is neither a Moderate nor a full-fledged Responsivist, has also advocated boycott of the Commission.

To voice this opinion in Poona a public meeting on the lines of the Bombay meeting is contemplated to be held here soon, probably on Tuesday next. tI may adopt a resolution similar to that of the Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., the Responsivist leader of Berar, is expected to be in Poona on Saturday on his way back from Madras and he is expected to deliver a public address, probably on the Commission. He is held to be a true Tilakite leader with strong views on public questions and his lecture is looked forward to with much expectancy.

RUMOURS OF ARRESTS.

For the last fortnight the atmosphere in Poona is thick with rumours of prosecutions and arrests. Mr. S. D. Deo, editor of the "Swarajya", was rumoured to have been marked out for immediate arrest under Section 124-A of I. P. C. and even to-day it is said that the warrant has already been issued. Then the names of Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale and Chitre Shastri were also mentioned as "in waiting." But so far none of these has been clapped up and perhaps the rumour may fizzle out. The "Mahratta" also was said to be one of the game aimed at for its writings on the Hindu-Moslem question. The chance however appears to be that it would be thought imprudent by Government to irritate public opinion in view of the successful arrival and work of the Statutory Commission. Nothing is known for certain, but to-day at least the news of Mr. Deo's arrest is feared almost every moment.

BRAHMAN UNIFICATION.

This question has fluttered the dovecotes of the Brahman community in Poona. The point is to be decided by the Akola Conference to be held in the first week of December. The enlightened Brahmans are in favour of abolition of the many subsects among Brahmans. But orthodox opinion is angry at the proposal even. There are others who desire that only a few subsects that do not eat meat and allied to one another in culture should take up this reform first. A meeting of Brahmans is to be held on Sunday coming to agree to a common formula on the solution of the problem. The unification is needed no doubt. But the accomplishment of it by inter-seat marriages and other ties is a question of many decades.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The municipal affairs of the city are moving in the settled grooves. The inefficiency with respect to sanitation continues and the dust-bins groan under their load. One person is pardoned though he had encroached upon municipal land. Another is heavily punished for the same offence. In the place of Mr. D. H. Bhat, Mr. V. A. Apte has been appointed editor of the "Municipal Gazette." In municipal circles the elections to be held next year is the most flourishing topic.

Constipation is the Cause of Many Ailments.

A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to-day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured.

The first essential is a remedy that is free from harmful or habit-forming drugs—a remedy that will strengthen the bowels—and it would be impossible to suggest anything more suitable than

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RANGOON HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

WONDERFUL EXHIBITS FROM CALCUTTA

In connection with the 10th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Rangoon on the 7th and 8th December 1927, a Historical Exhibition of records, manuscripts, scales, coins, paintings is being organised by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and 'ex-officio' Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission, with the help of Mr. D. G. E. Hall, M.A., F. R. Hist, S., I.E.S., Professor of History, University College, Rangoon. The exhibits are being collected from Government archives as well as from public institutions and private individuals, both in Calcutta and Burma. Professor Hall has already collected many interesting exhibits, such as Burmese chronicles, Talaing manuscripts, rubbings of inscriptions, Sittans (details of revenue and military service due from Alaungpaya dynasty), Old Burmese historical ballads on palm leaf manuscripts, Parabailes (title deeds of monasteries or pagodas to lands).

The exhibits from Calcutta include autograph minutes of Lord Amherst and Sir C. T. Metcalfe on the practice of Sati and draft of a 'sanad' granting the Zamindari of Burdwan to Maharajadhiraj Tej Chand Bahadur, lent by the Government of Bengal; Moore's views at and near Rangoon (19 plates, London, 1925-6) and Symes' Account of an embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, 1795, belonging to the Imperial Library; an autograph letter of H. M. Queen Victoria to the King of Burma and other documents relating to the early connection of the East India Company with Burma, selected from among the papers in the Imperial Record Office. Among the exhibits obtained in Calcutta from non-official sources mention may be made of a Burmese Golden Book from the collection of Mr. P. C. Nahar, M.A., B.L., which was acquired from a member of the Royal family of Burma and of some Tibetan manuscripts written on palm leaves, which were brought from Tibet by the late Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E. The Exhibition will be open to the public.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

MR. NATARAJAN TO PRESIDE

The Secretaries write:—

It has been decided to hold this year's session of the Indian National Social Conference in Madras during the Christmas week. A Reception Committee of a widely representative character has been formed, with the first lady M.L.C. of our country, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, as its Chairman. Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" has accepted the invitation of the Committee to preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

It is needless for us to urge the importance of this Conference for the social well-being of our people and the general progress of our country, nor can we lay too much emphasis on the wide issues involved in some of the present day social problems and the urgent need of their speedy and satisfactory solution by legislation and otherwise. It is therefore in the greatest national interest that all social workers and sympathisers of all castes, creeds and classes and of all shades of progressive opinion should come together and take part in the delibrations of the Conference and help to make it a success.

MARKET STALL HOLDERS

Mr. S. Natesan writes.—

The Municipality is a body to safeguard the interest of the people and it has no right to demand anything beyond the limit from the Municipal stall-holders. Goods sold in the Municipal markets should be available to the general public cheaper than those sold elsewhere but in Bombay municipal markets it is quite the contrary, for reasons stated below.

The Municipality is wastefully enriching itself at the expenses of the stall-holders by talking heavy rents and unusual rental system of taking 3 months' rent in advance and while one month's rent in advance is justifiable and to-day they have gone to tax with a further burden of 'deposit money' for 3 months more. Taxing the stall-holders is indirectly taxing the consumers who are already being heavily taxed.

It is hoped that the Municipality will reconsider its decision of taking deposit money from the stall-holders in the interest of the poor consumers.

NAWANAGAR NEWS

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST IMPURE GHEE

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Nov. 26.

A circular has just been issued over the signature of the Revenue Secretary, Nawanagar State, to the effect that notwithstanding the directions given more than once to ensure pure ghee, it does not appear that the ghee is of the nature, substance, and quality required. Accordingly the offer of impure, adulterated, or impure ghee is declared penal in the interests of public health and the sellers of impure ghee are threatened with severe punishment if convicted of confravention of the above circular. In like manner, the exporters of medicine by post are warned against the wilful evasion of duty occasionally brought to light on the parcels being refused by the addresses. The senders of such parcels are directed to remit the scheduled duty on pain of being obliged to pay it twice the usual amount.

Mr. Harshavantrai L. Dholakia is appointed Scout Master, Nawanagar State.

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE TO LAND ON DEC. 16

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

News has been received by the last mail that Major David Graham Pole will arrive in Bombay on December 16 by the "Kaiser-i-Hind."—A.P.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Commenting on the debates in both the Houses of Parliament the "Civil and Military Gazette" says: In modern days excluding war debates we cannot recall a debate of such importance and the fact that the leading parts were played by the past and present Viceroys and Secretaries of State and the unanimity of opinion expressed should go far to convince politically minded India that sympathy liberality open-mindedness and fair mindedness are watchwords of the day and the guiding principles of the British Government whatever its political complexion in its dealings with India. It was too much to expect that Indian politicians who have definitely committed themselves to a condemnation of the Royal Commission and have strongly advocated a total boycott will make a complete volte face and express themselves now as completely satisfied but we may at least hope that a study of the full reports of the debate will induce a calmer spirit and bring them to see the harm that will be wrought to India's political cause if they persist in working for a complete boycott.

SUPERFICIAL AND UNSATISFACTORY

The "Tribune" writes:—When Birkenhead's speech is examined and discussed it is found to be as superficial and unsatisfactory a performance as was ever made by a person in his responsible position on a subject of such tremendous importance. The climax of absurdity is reached when Birkenhead says that the legislature in India is given more important function than the Commission. Will His Lordship enlighten an ignorant world why if India can be given a more important function, India is asked to accept with gratitude a place of definite subordination in her own affairs? She has already proclaimed through the mouths of responsible leaders that she will not accept this place. Birkenhead's speech can only confirm that momentous decision.—A. P.

INDIA NEEDS MILLIONS OF LADY GRADUATES

ADDRESS AT LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

The Chief Justice Sir Louis Stuart delivering the Convocation address of the Lucknow University said that all University products could some years before be absorbed by the learned professions and were in demand for State services. The situation had entirely changed. Law, medicine, engineering, journalism and Government service could take in a limited few. Others in India were more or less drifting. He saw no reason why as in England and America a portion of University outturn could not be provided for by Indian business firms. In the University a graduate had obtained sanity orderliness and several other virtues which placed him much above the average and he could always be depended upon to rise to the occasion. Much depended upon the graduate himself. It was the speaker's faith that a man who did his best was never satisfied with anything less than his best and never failed to succeed in life.

Addressing the lady graduates Sir Louis said that higher education for women in India was only in its infancy. The most important problem facing these pioneers in the field was in his opinion the amelioration of social conditions in India. India needed millions of lady graduates. Her problems were so many and so complex. At the end of the Convocation Dr. and Mrs. Cameron were "At Home" to the guests.—A. P.

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TILTING THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

LONG PURSE WINS.

LAW AND THE POOR.

CRYING NEED FOR REFORM

In the following article published in "Ideas," the writer shows how a poor man is hopelessly handicapped in a British Court of Law, should his opponent be a rich man.

Before the law, runs an old adage, all men are equal. It is a very fine sentiment. But is it true—or merely a cant phrase without significance; a mere mockery of the truth as it is?

Let us see how it works out in practice. Let us consider the poor litigant and the rich litigant; the poor occupant of the criminal dock, and the rich occupant of the dock; the poor petitioner for divorce, and the rich petitioner.

What happens, to take a typical example of how poverty handicaps the poor litigant, in the case of a poor man who sues a rich individual or company?

From the outset, he is handicapped in his struggle for his rights.

War needs munitions: litigation is war: its munitions are money. The rich defendant has at his disposal the best brains at the Bar, he can bring witnesses, irrespective of cost, from all over the country and from abroad if necessary, he can go on from an adverse judgment to an appeal.

CRUSHED BY POVERTY.

The poor man, perhaps fighting for a vital cause, is faced from the issue of his writ with expense. It sometimes happens that no money being available for counsel, he must stand, a forlorn figure, and fight his case in person.

What chance has he in this unequal contest? He knows no law, is baffled and put about by the majesty of the court; he is worn down by highly-skilled barristers.

It is true that in such cases, the judge helps the poor man—invariably. But suppose, even with such odds against him, the poor litigant gets his verdict. What happens? An appeal is entered by the other side. Can he afford to fight on? Of course he cannot. The dice is loaded against him by enemies so powerful that he has but little chance of triumphing over them.

But suppose the poor litigant wishes to appeal? He finds that he is faced with the problem of finding security against costs. And this is beyond him. He therefore gives up a contest, hopeless from the first, and retires baffled and embittered.

What about the Poor Persons Rules? says the reader. True, a person who can satisfy the court or a judge that he has a reasonable cause of action or defence, and, further, that he is not worth more than £50 and earning no more than £2 a week, can obtain facilities for bringing or defending an action.

In such cases, the poor litigant can obtain assistance. He is assigned a free solicitor and free counsel.

But there are thousands of poor litigants who, poor as they are, are not penurious enough to obtain this boon.

In most cases where the poor litigant has a good case for appeal, what actually happens is this.

The poor plaintiff is approached out of court with the offer of a settlement, a cheque is waved before him, and he is told that he will be wise to accept it.

FORCED INTO UNFAIR SETTLEMENT.

In nine cases out of ten this is what he does. It is seldom a just settlement, needless to say, but he takes what he can, for

P. P. A.

Sir T. Sadashiv Iyer, ex-judge of the Madras High Court, whose death took place on last Wednesday.

the simple reason that he is told that if he means to fight, he will be fought to a standstill.

The same handicap is in evidence in the Divorce Court. The poor—the very poor—petitioner can get legal aid, but even so, he is called upon to find far more money than he can.

Tens of thousands of people are to-day separated instead of being divorced because the doors of the Divorce Court are thus shut to them.

What then, is the remedy for these handicaps against the poor person in the Civil Courts?

It was hinted at, recently, by the Law Society, when they were dealing with the problem of the poor divorce petitioner. The committee of the Law Society which went into all the facts with expert knowlege and disinterested thoroughness, came to the conclusion that the only way in which the poor petitioner for divorce could get anything approaching justice, would be the creation of a fund upon which he could draw for all such expenses as witnesses' travelling expenses, inquiries and so forth.

That certainly would do much to make the Divorce Court accessible to all people. But it does not go far enough.

If the Civil courts are to be open to all men, then such a State fund will have to be available for all actions brought or defended by poor people.

Would such a change have its dangers? There is one. It is this: an unscrupulous poor person might instiyate blackmailing action against rich individuals and corporations. But it may be doubted whether this is a real danger, for a fund, supplied by the State, would be administered by expert lawyers. The bringer of a faked suit would very soon be unmasked as a rogue, and suitably punished.

So much for the Civil aspect of the high price of justice. What of the poor person accused of crime?

Here the Law has done something for the accused—but not enough. The man charged before a court of summary jurisdiction cannot ask for legal aid. He can do so only when he appears before a criminal court. But the vast bulk of criminal charges are dealt with by these lower courts, from which it follows that the majority of poor people accused of crime face the court with a grievous handicap.

Of course, where a charge is made that must go for trial before a higher court, the prisoner can avail himself of the Poor Persons' Defence Act in the police court, but not otherwise.

It is possible to-day for a man to be placed on his trial at the Old Bailey and be given the services of any free advocate then sitting in court.

'But the trial goes forward right away.'

What advocate, however brilliant (and brilliant advocates do not generally sit idle in a criminal court) can master his brief after a few moments' hurried conversation with his dock client?

The obvious remedy for this gross and terrible handicap of the poor man in the dock is the institution of another State official—a "Public Defender."

The need for a Public Defender is made very obvious from the records of our criminal courts. With such an official, armed with money and authority, Adolf Beck would probably have never suffered five years of unmerited imprisonment; nor would, one imagines, Oscar Slater, be in prison to-day, had the Scots law provided a similar official defender.

The hard facts of the matter have to be faced. As things are to-day Justice cannot be meted out to rich and poor alike. Its scales are tilted by gold, and tilted by gold they will remain to our shame until no man, however poor and needy, need face his trial, or pit himself against a rich adversary unarmed with a backing which will lift him to the fighting level of the enemies arraigned against him.

SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A representative gathering of the leading citizens of Bombay had met recently at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to discuss the measures that should be adopted to suppress brothels in the town and also to put down prostitution.

A resolution was passed requesting the Government aid. Bombay is a large sea-port town with diverse nationalities and the task before the Government would be attended with considerable difficulties. Unless the citizens themselves lend their whole-hearted support to the Government nothing tangible will be done. Prostitutes are a necessary evil and in large garrison and sea-port towns in India as in Europe this evil can never be thoroughly eradicated. The only way out of it would be to allot a separate locality in the city for their use, where trade in human flesh may be tolerated. This is principally a social problem. The numerous centres on child-hygiene and infant welfare that have cropped up lately in the Bombay city and elsewhere would do well to take up this vital problem of saving the youths of the country from falling victims to filthy diseases which they acquire in these brothels. Prostitution as it is carried out privately and in respectable localities could easily be tackled by the social workers and here Government help is not necessary. All persons carrying on this nefarious practice should be exposed and even the names of the owners of such houses should be publicly advertised in the daily papers both English and vernacular. One fact that appears to have been lost sight of by many of the eloquent speakers at the meeting and it was that like other dangerous trades which require a licence, persons who practise this trade should be licensed. These persons should be periodically examined by lady doctors for diseases and such persons as are found suffering from venereal diseases should be at once put out of work until they are certified as immune. Lectures from public platforms to save the babies or instructions to mothers how to nourish the baby where financial difficulties are great may be good in a way. But real solid work will be done if the youths of the country are saved by these social workers from falling victims to filthy disease which ruin them for life. Will not some of our enthusiasts in the Bombay Legislative Council take up this vital problem to legislate prostitution only in places removed from inhabited and respectable areas and their periodical medical examination? It is a vital problem and for which they will earn the blessings of many a family. I would go a step further and say that their own electors will consider it a real service done to their country.—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,
L.M. & S., L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.,
Health Officer, Poona City.
Poona City, Nov. 24.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears to me that the saying "Much of talk and little action" is nowhere better exemplified than at the meetings of the South Indian Association. To his credit, the South Indian has well assimilated the western art of politics; but I am sorry to say he has at the same time given to his acquirement an air of formal rigidity. Raising up constitutional issues which could have as well be left unnoticed; bringing up censure motions, more to exercise the right one has than to check the fault; using the meetings more to give exhibition of their powers of debating, than using such a place and such powers for the common good and the most relavent purpose on hand; raising up simultaneously too many points of order, relavant and irrelevant, and thus creating dis order—these have become the order of the so-called "meetings" at Matunga. Take for example, the meeting held last Sunday to consider the censure motion passed against the Secretary by the Managing Committee. It took nearly one hour for the motion to be considered—the time being spnt in irrelevant discussions. The whole meeting took four hours to finish, which could have been finished in less than half the time, if there had been some order in the proceedings. In such a state, when personal prejudices run high, the object of the meeting is entirely forgotten.

Now coming to the question that was discussed last week, it appears to me that there is no definite set of rules governing the action of the various office-bearers. In such a case, it is not right to pass a censure on an office-bearer when he takes sufficient advantage of the adsence of rules, though his action is entirely wrong. The best thing would have been to avoid such an occasion and this could be done by the creation of a set of rules based upon the present experience. Let us more care for the future than waste our breath over what has been past.

Further this kind of frequent censure motions, this kind of strict interpretation of the rules—forgetting the spirit of it—this absence of feeling of the difficulties of others, this absence of trust in the members of the Managing Committee or the Secretary—will, in creating frequent deadlocks, be not only an obstacle to the continuity of a certain policy, but also be a deterrant to zealous workers to take up work.

Now I sincerely wish that more time is spent on silent action, that we should try more to forget individual gains, in the face of the general good; that we should try to sink all prejudice and try to concentrate all our attention on "sound" action. I want the members to take the meetings as a serious affair, a place where they come to discuss some good things for the benefit of all. I wish they take up some venturesome plans of improving the lot of the South Indians. That they have been doing good work in the past is no reason why they should not do more now and in the future.—Yours etc.,

"A MEMBER."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 29TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are kind-hearted, simple-hearted, good-spleened (that is not exhibiting 'temper'), but bad-livered, that is, having a liver as sluggish as those of persons who take to artificial ghee. When in the school-days, you could eat a whole roasted pig or calf, or devour a maund of all kinds of eatables on a petty wager, and showed to all what a growing sample of India's virile manhood—a youth of Sixteen is capable of. At 36,—alas!—all this is gone but not forgotten by you, and you are speaking of the obituary of your vulturine hunger to all, whether they like to hear of it or not. Thanks to this so-called civilized age when man is a victim to the drug-habit, a perpetual slave or bondsman to nostrums—aided and abetted bp worthy doctors. Rightly has Prof. Alizo Clark, of the New College of Physicians and Surgeons said that "in their zeal to do good, physicians have done much harm. They hurried thousands to their graves who would have recovered if left to Nature!" You are, therefore, advised to leave off the worst habit, and live, as a good Indian should, ought to, and must live, (at least in matters of health and hygiene, if not in political matters) a free man and not a bondsman! Take to physical culture, and to sun-bath which every one in India can afford to have free, whereas water-bath is a luxury to those who take only one meal every day, that is roughly 24 crores out of 32 (though these 24 crores are really obliged to take sun-bath toiling and moiling in the sun, without the luxury of an umbrella)!

"FLATTERY WILL NOT HELP"

LAJPAT RAI WARNS PUNJAB HINDUS.

NO PARTY TO PUNJAB'S ISOLATION FROM INDIA.

Lala Lajpatrai writes in "The People." There are some Hindus who believe that the interests of the Hindu community will materially suffer if they do not co-operate with the Royal Commission and put their case before it. Some of these gentlemen (Raja Narendra Nath among them) are absolutely honest and are not influenced in their judgment by personal considerations. There are others who are obviously not so disinterested. They want jobs for themselves, which they think (in the Punjab at least) they cannot have without the help of the bureaucracy. In this they are right. One who wants favours from the gods, must worship them whole-heartedly. But it is extremely doubtful if the personal advancement of a few Hindu jobseekers is identical with the interest of the community.

WHAT COMMUNALISTS WILL SAY.

As matters now stand, the only evidence which Hindus or Muslims can give (besides any representation they may choose to make about the communal rights of their respective communities) will be either against the Reforms or in their favour, but against any advance. The first advance which which might be suggested, is the grant of provincial autonomy, and the circumstances under which it may or may not be granted. On this point the evidence of all Hindus and Mussalmans who co-operate with the Commission in defiance of the wishes of the country, can only lead to one result, viz., the conclusion that the Reforms have not been so successful as to justify the granting of such autonomy. Let us imagine Raja Narendra Nath or Mr. Gulshan Rai in the witness box on the the side and Sir Muhammad Shafi and Pir Taj-ud-Din on the other. We know what they will say. The evidence of both groups, putting their respective points of view, will disclose such a hopeless clash as to be absolutely useless either as an argument for advance or for a useful change in the existing system. This will suit the Government best. They want to establish that autonomy of any kind is impossible unless hedged round by conditions which will make it either useless or harmful. Under these circumstances, will it not be best to say nothing and throw the whole responsibility on the Commission? Neither party can suffer therefrom as the cases of both are already with the Government and are certain to be considered—favourably or otherwise—by the Commission.

PUNJAB HINDUS MUST NOT ISOLATE THEMSELVES.

The policy of the Government is based on Imperial and international considerations which make it imperatiive on them to favour the Muslims. The Hindus of the Punjab may rest assured that the pro-Government attitude of a few of them will in no way affect that policy. They will be acting very narrow-minded by isolating themselves from the rest of India. I know that a number of Hindus in the Punjab, mostly such as have affiliations with the Government, or are desirous of having affiliations with them, resent the independent attitude (which they consider to be anti-Government) of the Hindu politicians of India. In their opinion, it hurts them as well as their community. This is true to a certain extent; but then there is no help for it. The Hindus of the rest of India cannot and will not change their attitude, and the isolation of the Punjab Hindus from the rest of India will in no way benefit the latter. All the Hindus can reasonably do is to try to control the tone of those youngsters who abuse Government and use immoderate language towards officials or who, in season and out of season, carry on a scurrilous propaganda. In my humble judgment, the Hindus should stand firm on their principle, but mend or change their methods in details. I am convinced that flattery or subsequency may pay individuals but will not pay the community as a whole. The lack of virility is the root cause of all the troubles of the Hindus. Flattery of Government official will not help them in any way. The best thing for them is to put their own house in order. Those who are in favour of a pro-Government policy, are doing nothing or practically nothing in that line. They only criticise those who work and suffer. Let us remember that the country does not exist for a handful of officials so that it may be guided in its political outlook and programme by the good of the officials as against the interests of the masses.

I love the Punjab Hindus. I will do anything for them which is in my power but I cannot be a party to a policy of isolation from the rest of India. A policy which is likely to perpetuate political and economic bondage does not appeal to me. I cannot agree to sacrificing the interests of 200 millions of Hindus in the rest of India for the hypothetical good of about 24 millions of them in the Punjab, specially when I believe that do what we may the bureaucracy will not and cannot change its imperial policy—not even if all of us go down on our knees and lick the boots of the bureaucrats.

Mere truckling to Government officials who have a determined policy which they do not propose to change will be of no good.

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IN MISS MAYO'S COUNTRY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will publish the following in your esteemed paper for the information of your readers, appearing in "New York Times" dated the 11th September, 1927:—

"Five times wed and divorced woman of 21 to marry again.

Sioux City—Iowa, September 10 A. P.) Five times married and five times divorced, Mrs. Flossie Lane, 21 years of age, still believes in marriage. She obtained her fifth divorce yesterday and then announced that she expected to marry again. She was married the first time 'when 12 years of age.'"

If in America of 1927, boasting of having attained the summit of civilization, and enjoying full political freedom and of cent per cent education, is found such occurrences as stated above, it is no wonder in India which is kept under foreign yoke for over a century and a half with the percentage of education counted in decimals and single digits. It therefore does not lie in the mouth of Miss Mayo—"the drain Inspector" as Mahatma puts it—to speak of Indian child marriages and child wives as a sort of propaganda against freedom-loving India—Yours, etc.,

P. S. PURNIAH.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

THE BRAIN OF ANATOLE FRANCE

BELOW AVERAGE IN WEIGHT, BUT MORE GREY MATTER.

Anatole France died on November 1, 1924, and two days later Drs. Guillaume, Louis and Durreuil-Chambardel carried out an examination of his brain, just as was done in the case of Goethe, Byron and Gambetta. The result of their investigations was to-day laid before the Academy of Medicine, writes the Paris correspondent of English contemporary.

While the average weight of an adult brain is about 48oz., the brain of Anatole France was found to weigh only 36oz. The doctors, however, after decribing minutely all the special features of this particular brain, declare that the effect of these peculiarities was to cause a marked increase in the area of the grey matter.

In other words, what the brain lost in weight it gained in content, quality superseding quantity.

The doctors add that the shape of the brain was admirable.

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